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Bush Urged to Back Mideast Conference

Mubarak and Hussein Call for Talks While Herzog of Israel Is Cautious

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan separately pressed President George Bush on Thursday to adopt the idea of an international Middle East peace conference.

But the president of Israel, *Chaim Herzog, urged him to wait,* and Mr. Bush indicated he would continue to take a cautious approach, participants in the meetings said.

Mr. Bush met each of the leaders at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo shortly after arriving to attend the funeral Friday of Emperor Hirohito.

The president's day was dominated by talk about the Middle East following a visit to the region earlier this week by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

Mr. Shevardnadze has been advocating an international peace conference on the Middle East hosted by five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

A senior U.S. official who attended the sessions said that while Mr. Bush offered no new initiatives to the leaders, he wanted to demonstrate that the administration would "get back in the game."

Later, the secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, reiterated American skepticism about the Soviet peace conference proposal, saying any such meeting would have to be "properly structured" and lead to direct negotiations between Israel and Palestinians.

Mr. Baker said: "There ought to be an extensive amount of practical groundwork accomplished before we rush off to have a big, high visibility conference under the television lights."

Other sources said this view reflected Mr. Bush's meeting with Mr. Herzog. The Israeli leader reportedly told Mr. Bush that it would be better not to take action *now, in light of changing Israeli* public opinion and the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"His advice was to go slow," a senior U.S. official said.

In any event, the official added, Mr. Bush is unlikely to make any decisions until after meeting with the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, in Washington this spring.

Mr. Baker said the United States wanted more time to "till the ground" following the recent U.S. decision to open talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization and other Mideast developments.

The sources said Mr. Mubarak and King Hussein spoke favorably to Mr. Bush about the peace conference idea.

Mr. Mubarak said he believed that the conference would be the

See MIDEAST, Page 3

Scott Applewhite/The Associated Press

President George Bush meeting on Thursday with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan, left. At Mr. Bush's side is the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d.

Soviets Pressure Israelis

Moscow Offers Restored Ties for Talks With PLO

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, giving his most detailed account of his country's new Middle East diplomacy, urged on Thursday an end to superpower rivalry in the region and set out terms for renewed ties with Israel.

"Time in the Middle East is working for war, not peace," Mr. Shevardnadze said. He advocated an international effort to bring Arabs and Israelis to what he called a "historic compromise."

Mr. Shevardnadze, ending a three-day trip to Cairo, chided President George Bush for injecting what he termed "the element of rivalry" into the region and warned Israel that it faced growing isolation and possible sanctions.

"Today, Israel has no right to deny freedom of choice to the Palestinian people," he said. "Impeding the Palestinians' self-determination, Israel is not strengthening but rather undermining both its security as a state and the legitimacy of its own self-determination."

Mr. Shevardnadze renewed Moscow's call for a peace conference under United Nations auspices and urged the appointment a special UN representative for the Middle East *to initiate preparations for the* proposed conference.

Giving his first detailed proposals for how peace might work, he spoke of a settlement providing for on-site monitoring of Arab and Israeli military installations, the banning of nuclear and chemical weapons from the region and "verification and cooperative measures" to rid the area of terrorism.

His 14-page statement, read to reporters, represented the most authoritative, public account of Soviet policy delivered during Mr. Shevardnadze's Middle East tour, itself the most ambitious Soviet initiative in the region for years.

Mr. Shevardnadze visited Syria and Jordan before he arrived in Egypt, where he met Foreign Minister Moshe Arens of Israel and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, on Wednesday. He went on to Baghdad later Thursday and is scheduled to end his tour with a visit to Tehran where, according to the Iranian news agency IRNA, he is expected to meet with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

His meeting with Mr. Arens on Wednesday left many issues unresolved but produced a commitment from both men to embark on a new dialogue.

Moscow broke relations with Israel during the 1967 Middle East war, and Mr. Arens insisted on Wednesday that they be resumed without conditions.

"Israel should not be afraid of the conference," Mr. Shevardnadze said Thursday. "Far from prejudicing its security, it will enhance the security of Israel as well as of other countries in the region."

By contrast, he said, Israel's continued occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and its crackdown on the 14-month-old Palestinian uprising, would inevita-

See ISRAEL, Page 5

The Imperial Funeral

Special Coverage on Page 3:

The funeral, hour by hour.

China and Indonesia agreed to normalize relations, 22 years after they were severed.

A list of the foreign representatives attending the funeral on Friday of Emperor Hirohito.

Opinion polls in the United States and Japan show tensions easing.

In Tokyo, Round of 'Funeral Diplomacy'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — World leaders who gathered in Tokyo to pay homage to Emperor Hirohito seized the chance Thursday for a flurry of "funeral diplomacy" with topics ranging from such weighty matters as foreign aid to such banalities as the weather.

"We hadn't originally planned to use the funeral for diplomacy," an Indonesian official said. "But this type of gathering of so many heads of state happens only once every 100 years so it is a unique opportunity to bring up problems."

A Foreign Ministry official reported that "Most leaders from developing countries are expected to ask Japan for some sort of economic assistance while in Tokyo."

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire began the trend by asking for help with telecommunications, road building, agriculture and *transport during a meeting* with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Wednesday. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Mobutu refrained from making a detailed request, feeling it was inappropriate during the funeral, but promised a memorandum later.

Djibouti said it needed more food assistance for refugees entering from Somalia. Syria said it wanted new yen loans and Guinea-Bissau sought more funds for food, agriculture and technology, the spokesman continued. In a meeting with President José Sarney of Brazil, Mr. Takeshita promised more than $1 billion in new loans.

President Corazon C. Aquino arrived to seek Japanese backing for a multibillion-dollar international aid program for the Philippines but her success was uncertain. Japanese officials said only that Mr. Takeshita told Mrs. Aquino that he was praying there would be no snow during the three-hour funeral ceremony Friday. Politely, Mrs. Aquino said she would join him in his prayers.

That exchange was typical of the hundreds of bilateral meetings under way in hotels, embassies and palaces. The meetings were often rushed and casual, offering the assembled officials little more than the chance to shake hands, make polite small-talk and enumerate the serious issues they hope to discuss in the future.

Nevertheless, Mr. Takeshita met with leaders of the Indian subcontinent and thanked them for their

See DIPLOMACY, Page 3

Kiosk

Senate Battle Near on Tower

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Armed Services Committee weighed a showdown vote Thursday on Defense Secretary-designate John G. Tower, as majority Democrats voiced opposition and Republicans stood firm behind the nominee.

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole, said the nomination was a "matter of minute-by-minute concern" to President George Bush.

Reuters-UPI

A pensive Mike Tyson meets Frank Bruno for the heavyweight boxing title Saturday in Las Vegas. A global TV guide, page 17.

Business/Finance

The U.S. Treasury secretary suggested the thrift rescue plan could cost more than was thought. Page 11.

Weather Page 2.
Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close

Up 5.53

The Dollar in New York

DM	1.822
Pound	1.7605
Yen	126.15
FF	6.198

Who's In? Out? Ask Ogane

He Drew Up the Guest List for Hirohito's Rites

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The most powerful man in Japan, at least until midday Friday, could well be a little-known bureaucrat named Mizuho Ogane.

Mr. Ogane is the personnel manager in the prime minister's office and he usually spends his days making up lists of guests for the Imperial Garden Party that the royal family gives periodically at the palace.

So it seemed natural that, for Emperor Hirohito's funeral, the government asked him to compose the master list of guests, which is limited to 10,000 people, the maximum capacity of the giant pavilions built in the park where services will be staged.

This will be the first funeral of an emperor in 62 years and getting an invitation, according to those who tried, was extremely difficult. In a hierarchical, status-conscious society like Japan, people notice who gets in and who does not. It helped to know someone.

"We only had two weeks to complete the task," Mr. Ogane said, describing how his office was overrun by endless lists of names. Then he did what any good bureaucrat would do: He passed the buck.

After Diet members, supreme court justices, foreign leaders, the press and the royal family were given their seats, each government ministry was allotted a certain number of seats. The powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry, for example, got only 500 for the country's business leaders.

Takashi Kurihara, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry official who oversaw the process, said people were too polite to lobby for tickets directly. "To find out if they were on the list they would call and ask questions like, 'Is it O.K. for me to go abroad around the time of the funeral?' "

But for many Japanese, the funeral — like Hirohito himself — seemed distant and mildly irrelevant. Video rental shops were doing a brisk business Thursday night as young Japanese laid in a stock of movies to get them through a day of minute-by-minute funeral coverage on television. Train stations swelled with skiers headed off into the mountains.

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

"A holiday is a holiday," a young Japanese man said in a downtown station Thursday, "and you have to make effective use of it."

And, this being Japan, there are people who hardly lift their head from the desk long enough to notice either the passing of the Showa era or the holiday. At Nissan, a spokesman said that while many people would like to take time off, "Our cars are selling really well, and many people will be working late to make up for Friday."

Over at the Fifth Generation project, Japan's experimental effort in artificial intelligence, computer science also continued.

"It's a holiday," said Tatsuo Okuyama, head of general affairs at the project. "But since March is

See NOTEBOOK, Page 3

Shunsuke Akatsuka/Reuters

A worker in central Tokyo tying flags to a pole Thursday for Emperor Hirohito's funeral.

Hostage Holders Threaten Supporters of Rushdie Book

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — A Lebanese Moslem extremist group that is holding three Americans as hostages vowed vengeance on Thursday against supporters of Salman Rushdie, the author *who is accused by many Mos*lems of blasphemy against Islam.

"We announce that we will take revenge against all institutions and organizations that in one way or another have insulted Islam and the Great Prophet," said a statement from the group, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine.

This was the first time the pro-Iranian extremists have linked hostages held in Lebanon to the controversial book. *The handwritten statement was* sent to an international news agency in Beirut.

The threat was accompanied by a photograph of the three hostages whom the group holds, Alann Steen, Jesse Turner and Robert Polhill, all teachers at Beirut University College who were kidnapped on Jan. 24, 1987.

The statement, in Arabic, said: "Imperialist America and the Zionists as well as those propagating the anti-Islamic *campaign* linked *the fate of* their interests with the fate of the so-called Indian author in defending the ugly contents of 'The Satanic Verses' book."

Western European governments have recalled their ambassadors from Iran to protest Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's decree last week that Moslems seek out and kill Mr. Rushdie and his publishers because "The Satanic Verses" blasphemes Islam.

Japan has declined to condemn Iran for demanding the killing of Salman Rushdie. Page 3.

Authors in the West have led demonstrations to protest the threat from Iran's fundamentalist patriarch, who has refused to accept a statement of repentance by the 41-year-old British author, who was born into an Indian Moslem family. Earlier this week, President George Bush called the ayatollah's *threat an insult to the civi*lized world.

In the photograph, the three hostages held by Islamic Jihad were bearded and smiling, al-

See REVENGE, Page 2

U.S. Prime Rate Raised As Fed Battles Inflation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Major U.S. banks raised their prime lending rates on Thursday for the second time in two weeks amid signs that the U.S. Federal Reserve is tightening its credit policies in an effort to dampen inflationary pressures.

Chase Manhattan Bank and Republic National Bank said Thursday they were raising prime rates, the rate to which many corporate loans are pegged, to 11.5 percent from 11 percent. The move, which other banks are expected to match, *followed a rise in U.S. bank prime* rates to 11 percent from 10.5 percent on Feb. 10.

The interest-rate rise helped a depressed dollar to recoup some of its losses.

The banks acted after what analysts said were clear signs that the U.S. central bank has moved to raise money market rates further.

The analysts were referring to a surprise Fed move Thursday to drain liquidity from the U.S. money markets through temporary sales of securities. The action prompted an immediate increase in the key federal funds rate, the rate at which banks make loans to each other.

"Everything points to the fact that they are shooting for a significantly higher federal funds rate," said Joseph Liro, an economist at S.G. Warburg Securities in New York.

Analysts said that the Fed action could pave the way for an increase in the key U.S. discount rate — an increase which could come as soon as Friday.

The moves had a steadying effect on the dollar and on U.S. stock prices, which had fallen earlier in the day on the assessment that the Fed was not taking a strong enough stand in its inflation battle.

The dollar rallied from a low of 1.8134 Deutsche marks to close in New York at 1.8220 DM, down from 1.8343 on Wednesday. New York *stocks also rebounded from* earlier losses to close slightly higher (Page 10).

Earlier in Europe, the dollar fell and share prices closed lower on major European exchanges in hectic, nervous trading on concern about worldwide inflation and speculation that West Germany will raise a key interest rate next week.

The perception that West Germany may raise its discount rate caused investors to pull money out of equities and pour it into bonds. Dealers said investors were attracted by yields on Deutsche mark bonds, which are currently at their highest levels since 1985.

"There is a general fear of interest-rate escalation," said Howard Kmrz, managing director of Continental Grain Co. in New York. The

See DOLLAR, Page 15

For Some in West German Air Force, a Psychological Dive

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Nearly 150 West German fighter pilots, a quarter of the air combat crews, are threatening to resign and seek civilian jobs unless the government moves to help improve the status of the military as a career for West Germans.

After a string of midair accidents last year in which military planes crashed and killed scores of civilians on the ground, some air force pilots said they had been insulted by citizens in the streets. They also said that their children, in village schools near air bases, had been abused by other pupils and teachers because of their fathers' work.

"I think that the government will do what has to be done to stabilize the situation, but it is actually a larger problem, going beyond the pilots and reflecting many changes in our democracy," said Johannes Steinhoff, 75, the former West German Air Force commander who was appointed by the *government to report* on the pilots' grievances.

Mr. Steinhoff said in an interview at the Defense Ministry that he had found pilots "depressed."

The pilots complain, he said, that they are suffering from "an acceptance problem" among their fellow citizens, who criticize West Germans in uniform as a way of venting frustrations about living *for a generation* amid the densest concentration of military forces in history.

The man in charge of restoring military morale, Defense Minister Rupert Scholz, has acknowledged that there is a problem *stemming from a change in public atti*tudes. "The image of the Western alliance is blurring in West Germany because the Soviet Union is perceived as a vanishing threat," he said in a recent lecture in Paris.

But many pilots blame Mr. Scholz and the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl for failing to provide leadership on security issues. They also criticize them for not justifying the role of the military in the eyes of West Germans.

At its present level, the agitation for the armed forces has not damaged West Germany's military credibility, a Western embassy has concluded in its own investigation.

That study, which compared morale among the various armed services, showed a pattern of discontent. The *strongest public rejection, and therefore* the lowest morale, involved service arms such as the air force, which is blamed by civilians for disrupting daily life in West Germany and is perceived to be the most aggressive military threat against the Warsaw Pact.

Least affected by this syndrome was the small West Germany Navy, which is concentrated in the Baltic Sea. Its sailors are much less frequently encountered by civilians.

Worst off in morale was the air force, especially the pilots involved in low flying. Those exercises, which are permitted over 70 percent of West Germany, drown out even shouted conversations, rattle plates off shelves and startle livestock into stampedes.

The low flying is designed to keep *pilots in practice with tactics to penetrate* Warsaw Pact defenses and hit targets in East Germany and elsewhere behind the lines of Soviet forces.

Opinions vary about conditions in the *half-million-member West German* Army, which is NATO's largest ground force in Europe. Defense Ministry officials say the caliber and number of volunteers are better than ever because of the *appeal of new vocational programs en*abling 10-year veterans to get good civilian jobs.

Conscripts, who make up half the army, are said to master the military *routine easily because of their steadily* rising educational level. But they also help to spread national criticism of the

See MORALE, Page 5

In Reversal, French and West Germans to Publish 'Verses'

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — Publishers in France and West Germany reversed their stance on Thursday, announcing that they had decided to go ahead with the publication of Salman Rushdie's "The Satanic Verses" despite threats from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran.

The decision was made as West Germany disclosed that it was suspending talks on financing the rebuilding of the Iranian economy until Ayatollah Khomeini lifted his death threat against Mr. Rushdie, who is thought to be in hiding in Britain. West Germany is Iran's biggest foreign trade partner.

The publishers' reversals were apparently influenced by outcries of protest from West European and American intellectuals and by the European Community's firm stand on the Rushdie affair.

Condemning the campaign against the Indian-born author, the EC foreign ministers decided at a meeting in Brussels on Monday to recall their ambassadors from Tehran and to suspend all high-level contacts with Iran.

Although it traditionally eschews high-level public diplomacy, on the Rushdie affair West Germany has taken what is emerging as the toughest stand of any EC nation.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has recently been embarrassed by revelations that West German industrial concerns have been involved in helping build a Libyan chemical plant, which the United States says can be used to make poison gas, and in helping Pakistan achieve nuclear capacity.

According to officials and diplomats in Bonn, ritual burnings of "The Satanic Verses" by Islamic militants have uncomfortably recalled Nazi excesses during the Third Reich. Also, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was portrayed as eager to overcome a certain wariness toward him in Western capitals because of his enthusiasm for Mikhail S. Gorbachev's innovative course in the Soviet Union.

Last week, citing the safety of their employees, both Verlag Kiepenheuer & Witsch & Co. in Cologne and Editions Christian Bourgois in Paris announced suspension of plans to publish the work, which Ayatollah Khomeini and other Moslems have denounced as blasphemous.

But both publishing houses had been goaded by newspapers' and magazines' demands that they bring out the book and by the fact that several periodicals started printing excerpts from it.

The lead was taken by the Tageszeitung in West Berlin — a counter-cultural daily that fringe groups have frequently threatened — and was followed by the left-of-center daily Libération in Paris.

Christian Bourgois, who heads the Paris publishing house that bears his name, issued a lengthy statement Thursday defending his stand and denouncing "professors of morals" who he maintained had not appreciated the risks he and his employees faced.

"I am acting in permanent liaison with other European editors confronted with the same threats and the same problems and that are orienting themselves toward similar solutions," he said in the statement.

Ivan Nabokov, a Bourgois editor, said that the house would publish "The Satanic Verses" but that it would bear the names of other French publishers acting out of solidarity in the controversy. The French translation of the book is expected to appear in the summer, the German version in the autumn.

Across Western Europe, the police have taken measures to protect publishers of the book.

■ U.S. Bookseller Changes Stance

Edwin McDowell of The New York Times reported earlier from New York:

Six days after ordering the removal of "The Satanic Verses" from the shelves of its 1,250 stores, the B. Dalton Co. said Wednesday it would resume sales of the book "as soon as it is available from the publisher, in approximately 10 days."

A B. Dalton spokesman said the decision, which also affects the Barnes & Noble bookstores, was made at "the urging of an overwhelming majority of store managers and employees with whom the company has now fulfilled its obligation to consult."

Madrid Sees Hope In Talks With ETA

By Sarah Nicholson
Special to the Herald Tribune

MADRID — The Spanish government says it remains hopeful that talks in Algiers with the Basque separatist group ETA could eventually lead to a truce with the guerrillas.

A state security press spokesman, Agustín Valladolid, said the talks had made progress toward a settlement to end nearly 21 years of separatist violence that has taken more than 600 lives.

"It will not happen overnight, and there will be many phases," he said. "But on a scale of 0 to 10, I believe we have now advanced to four."

The Algiers talks are widely viewed as the most determined effort to date by the government of Prime Minister Felipe González to reach an agreement with ETA, a Basque acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty. Security preparations for 1992, when Spain hosts the Summer Olympics in Barcelona and a World's Fair in Seville, have given added urgency to ending the separatist threat.

The talks, which late last month, followed ETA's proclamation of a 15-day cease-fire on Jan. 8, which it later extended for two months. For the first time in years of cease-fire offers, ETA did not demand a reciprocal halt in "hostilities" by Spanish security forces in the three northern Basque provinces, where it hopes to set up an independent "Euskadi" or "Land of the Basques."

Still, there has been an unprecedented monthlong lull in arrests of terrorist suspects in the Basque region. At the same time, the government has upgraded its representation at the talks

ETA's motives in calling the truce remain in doubt for some observers. Some analysts say they view the cease-fire as a move by ETA to regroup after a yearlong series of setbacks, including the arrest in France on Jan. 11 of its "military" commander, José Urrutikoetxea, 38.

Inaki Esnaola, a lawyer and ideologist for the Herri Batasuna People's Unity Party, the ETA's political wing, agreed that ETA was feeling the pressure on several fronts.

France, which served as a sanctuary for Basques until 1984, is stepping up its collaboration with Spanish anti-terrorist forces. Arrests, deportations and the withdrawal of political-refugee status have dispersed ETA's leadership, either underground or to other countries.

Algeria, a onetime training base for Basque guerrillas, announced a year ago that it no longer considered the group a national liberation movement. It reportedly ordered an ETA leader, Eugenio Etxeveste, who had been living in exile in Algeria, to sit down to talks or to leave the country.

Operationally, separatist attacks have been less daring in the last two and a half years. Car-bombings, largely aimed at civil guards and police, have replaced the assassinations of military officers. Nineteen people were killed in attacks last year, the lowest toll since 1974.

Among the 2.1 million Basques, ETA still has considerable political support. A public opinion survey published in the newspaper Diario 16 showed the Herri Batasuna party winning 24 percent of the vote, ahead of all other parties, if regional elections were held today.

The Madrid government stresses that the Algiers talks are aimed solely at setting up what it calls a "framework of dialogue" and involves no political concessions.

"No government can negotiate politically with terrorists," Mr. Valladolid said. "In a first phase, possibly the most spectacular result could be a global package allowing jailed activists to return to civilian life."

In recent weeks, even conservative members of the legislature have given the government a vote of confidence in the talks, explicitly accepting that an accord could produce a pardon for most of the 520 Basques serving terms for terrorist activities.

Zika Zivanovic/The Associated Press

MESSAGE FOR BELGRADE, FROM UNDERGROUND — The opening to a mine in Kosovo Province, Yugoslavia, where 1,100 ethnic Albanian miners spent a third day below ground Thursday to protest changes in the federal constitution that would reduce the province's autonomy. About 20,000 other ethnic Albanians refused to work at 30 state-owned companies. The strikers are also demanding the dismissal of new Communist Party leaders in Kosovo.

REVENGE:
Hostage Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

though they looked haggard. They are among 17 Westerners who are missing.

A fourth professor from Beirut University College who was kidnapped with the three still held, Mithileshwar Singh, was freed last Oct. 3.

The extremists did not detail what measures they planned to take and made no reference to the hostages other than to provide the photograph to verify the statement.

Islamic Jihad called on Moslems around the world to obey Ayatollah Khomeini's call and counter the "poisonous Western media campaigns offending Islam."

The statement said: "Moslems all over the world should stand up to the jungle law so that those who call for such a law understand that civilized human behavior lies in religion and not in the law of the jungle."

Islamic Jihad is believed to belong to the Iranian-backed Hezbollah, or Party of God, and to use another name for political reasons. Hezbollah, which follows the ayatollah's teachings, has denied any involvement with the abductions.

Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, the spiritual leader of the Hezbollah, charged this week that there was "Jewish backing of the book, its funding and distribution."

Saying that they were acting out of respect for offended Moslems, Israeli officials have asked a publisher in Jerusalem to reconsider plans to issue a Hebrew version of "The Satanic Verses."

Keter Publishing, which said on Monday that it had reached agreement with a London publisher to translate the book, said it was considering a request by the Religious Affairs Ministry not to publish the version.

A senior ministry official said on television Thursday: "All we asked was in effect to weigh ... the broader religious considerations." He said a final decision would rest with Keter.

Moslems, who make up 14 percent of the Israeli population, have complained that a Hebrew publication of Mr. Rushdie's novel would upset relations in Israel.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Arafat Says He Would Meet Shamir But He Fears Assassination in Israel

CAIRO (Reuters) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, said Thursday he was ready to meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel. He also said he feared assassination if he traveled there.

Mr. Arafat, at a press conference with Israeli journalists, said he was prepared to talk with any Israeli leaders. "I have declared it clearly," he said. "There has been no response." Asked if would meet with Mr. Shamir, who has vowed never to negotiate with the PLO, Mr. Arafat replied: "Definitely, because I do not have the right to choose their representatives as they do not have the right to choose our representatives."

Asked if he would go to Israel for talks, Mr. Arafat said: "Don't forget Sharon is going to kill me, there is a decision in their cabinet to kill me." He was referring to Ariel Sharon, the minister for trade and industry.

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, an Israeli spokesman on Thursday rejected PLO appeals for direct negotiations. Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said, "We are looking for the way to peace." However, he added, "We are looking for real partners without double tactics or strategies."

Gorbachev Visits Plant at Chernobyl

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, making his first visit to Chernobyl, site of the world's worst nuclear accident, said Thursday that such a disaster must never be allowed to happened again.

"All power stations must be kept in such a state so that nothing of this kind can recur," he said. His remarks were broadcast on Soviet television. A reactor at Chernobyl exploded and burned in April 1986, killing 31 persons and spreading clouds of radioactive particles across Europe.

He told workers at the plant that the accident had been psychologically difficult for the country, but that rational conclusions had to be drawn from it. "As far as the future goes, I think the answer should be well thought out," he said. "It is doubtful that we could manage without nuclear power." Chernobyl is 130 kilometers (80 miles) north of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine.

Soweto Girl Dies in Possible Reprisal

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — Gunmen armed with automatic weapons attacked a house in the black township of Soweto, killing a 13-year-old girl in what the police said Thursday may have a reprisal for the slaying of one of Winnie Mandela's bodyguards.

The police said unidentified gunmen carrying AK-47 rifles sprayed the house with fire, then hurled a gasoline bomb. The girl, identified as Zinki Mosoni, was killed, and an 11-year-old girl and a woman were burned, a spokesman said.

Another woman at the house was arrested earlier in connection with the killing of Maxwell Madondo, a member of Mrs. Mandela's security force, a police spokesman quoted by the state-run South African Broadcasting Corp. said.

Beijing Assails Petition for Amnesty

BEIJING (NYT) — In a sign of government concern at growing calls for human rights, China's official news media Thursday attacked a petition circulated last week by 33 Chinese intellectuals that has been gaining support here and abroad with its call for an amnesty of China's political prisoners.

The dissidents reacted by immediately organizing a press conference in which they responded to the government charges, and complained that the government had only published criticism of the petition and not the petition itself.

The "Beijing Spring" political thaw of late 1978 and early 1979 was followed by a crackdown in March 1979 in which the most famous person arrested was Wei Jingsheng, whose essays had called for China to modernize its economy and to nurture democracy. Mr. Wei was sentenced to 15 years in prison. Dissidents say he has gone mad, the result of being in solitary confinement.

Bhopal Victims to Get a Life Income

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India said Thursday that victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy would get a substantial monthly income for life.

Industry Minister Vengala Rao told Parliament that the $470 million in compensation that Union Carbide agreed to pay the victims of the poison gas accident in December 1984 would be disbursed "impartially, speedily and effectively."

Opposition members of the upper house walked out, shouting "shame, shame" as Mr. Rao explained the court settlement agreed to last week. "We will certainly stress that the amount is so disbursed that the victims will get a substantial monthly income for the rest of their lives," he said. The death toll in the disaster has climbed to 3,403. Hundreds of thousands of survivors have filed claims for injuries.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Iberia Cancels 7 Transoceanic Flights

MADRID (AP) — Iberia canceled seven transoceanic flights to the United States, South America and Japan Thursday due to extra inspections of company jets ordered after the discovery of alleged vandalism of the aircraft.

A spokesman said the inspections were made after the company uncovered in recent days what it believed were intentional minor acts of vandalism in some planes. All seven flights were to have originated in Madrid with destinations including Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Montevideo, Quito, Panama and Tokyo. The cancellations affected between 1,000 and 1,500 passengers.

The allegations occurred three months into an unresolved labor conflict between Iberia and its 1,600 jet mechanics represented by the Association of Spanish Aircraft Technicians. The conflict has so far cost the company more than 3.5 billion pesetas ($30.6 million) in lost funds due to a necessary 25-percent reduction in daily flights since last month. Iberia at no time has indicated any connection between the alleged vandalism and the union.

Greek international and domestic rail service halted Thursday as 15,000 employees of the Greek National Railways went on a two-day strike. The walkout also affected provincial bus lines owned by the company. *(AP)*

Miami airport has joined several others in installing a device capable of detecting barometric bombs. The decompression chamber guards against bombs detonated by pressure changes at high altitudes. If such a bomb were hidden in the cargo or luggage, it would explode beforehand within the thick concrete walls of the chamber. *(AP)*

Train, bus and subway workers in Portugal have called a 24-hour strike for Friday that is expected to disrupt travel nationwide. They are demanding a 12.5 percent pay increase. *(AP)*

Extra spot checks by police near borders of European Community nations could replace systematic border controls after 1992, an EC commissioner, Martin Bangemann, said Thursday in Brussels. His comments suggested a softening of the Executive Commission's position in the face of British insistence on continued border security. *(Reuters)*

Afghan Guerrillas Elect Moderate to Lead Interim Cabinet

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan — Afghan guerrilla leaders elected a moderate as president on Thursday and a fundamentalist as prime minister of the government that they hope will lead Afghanistan if the Soviet-backed government falls.

The more than 400 delegates to a special consultative council chose Sibghatullah Mojaddidi as acting president and chief of state and Abdul Rasul Sayyaf as acting prime minister of an interim government. Five other rebel leaders were assigned ministerial portfolios in the voting, ranging from the agricultural ministry to a ministry for postwar reconstruction.

The voting on Thursday ended nearly two weeks of false starts and shooting among the seven Pakistan-based guerrilla groups. Given their political and tribal differences, the seven often seem united only by their opposition to the Moscow-backed government of President Najib in Kabul."

Doubts remain about how broadly based will be the popular support for the government-in-exile. The delegates to the special council, or *shura*, were mainly from the Pakistan-based rebel groups. Other Afghan constituencies had little or no representation, including five million refugees, the Iran-based rebels and people in Afghan cities still held by the Soviet-backed government.

But the formation of an interim government, despite shortcomings, is widely viewed as a vital step in ending the Afghan civil war. It will give foreign governments, including the United States, a vehicle through which to channel humanitarian aid and military equipment. Perhaps more important, the interim government provides Afghan government officials and soldiers, many of whom are thought to be wavering in their support of Major General Najib's regime, with a legitimate body to which they can negotiate or surrender.

"Considering the limitations, this outcome is about the best it can be hoped for," a senior Pakistan government official said.

Moreover, the election of an interim government brings an end to a frustrating two-week period for the rebels and their supporters, as the guerrilla leaders squabbled while General Najib was moving to consolidate his grip on Kabul following the Soviet departure Feb. 15. He had set up a military council to run the war, reshuffled his cabinet and declared a state of emergency.

On Thursday morning the delegates agreed to a voting procedure for the election of an interim government. Each of the more than 400 delegates was given a sheet of paper bearing the names and photographs of the seven Pakistan-based rebel groups and told to circle their favored two.

The leader with the most votes was made the president and head of state, the runner-up was named prime minister, and the other five, based on their vote totals, were assigned groups of ministries.

Four of the seven guerrilla parties are made up of hard-line Moslem fundamentalists who want to establish a strict Islamic state in Afghanistan. The three moderate groups want a more liberal state.

Despite the apparent even-handedness of the selection process, there may be protests at the election result from various Afghan constituencies over the next few days. Even before the council convened on Feb. 10, for example, thousands of Afghans in refugee camps in Pakistan denounced the shura and called for the return of former King Mohammed Zahir Shah from his exile in Rome.

"But the outcome of this vote is certainly a plausible compromise," a Western diplomat said. "And only time will tell how stable this interim government proves to be."

In the voting Thursday, Mr. Mojaddidi's moderate party will take the Ministry of Health. Mr. Sayyaf's fundamentalist group will handle the Ministry of Communication.

A moderate, Mowlavi Nabi Mohammadi, placed third, making him head of the Supreme Court and his group in charge of the ministries of Finance and Education.

The fundamentalist Gulbuddin Hekmatyar placed fourth, allowing him to control the ministries of Defense, Science and Agriculture. Another fundamentalist, Mowlavi Yunus Khalis, came in fifth and gained responsibility for the Interior and Security ministries, as well as the Ministry for Hajj, the annual migration by Moslems to Mecca.

The fundamentalist, Burhanuddin Rabbani, was sixth, giving his party responsibility for the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Borders. A moderate, Sayid Ahmed Gailani, came in seventh, giving his group the ministries of Reconstruction, Religious Guidance and Natural Resources.

Soviet Air Controllers Try to Shame Authorities

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Exasperated by what they consider inadequate salaries, bureaucratic inertia and outdated equipment, Moscow's air traffic controllers have resorted to a novel form of strike: Instead of refusing to work, they have spent the last two months refusing to collect their pay.

The controllers' action, involving 350 of the 550 controllers at Moscow's central flight-control installation, is the latest in a series of labor confrontations in the Soviet Union in recent months.

But unlike automobile workers in Moscow, bus drivers in Moldavia, and workers at an arms factory in the Urals, the controllers are hoping to force concessions by embarrassing the authorities, not by bringing a creaky economic system to a halt.

In the cases reported in the Soviet press, the pattern so far has been for officials to handle the labor restiveness gently, or at least to avoid the repression and occasional bloodshed that met strikers in the years before Mikhail S. Gorbachev became the Soviet leader.

Most of the reported stoppages have been called off in a matter of hours, or at most in a few days.

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, poked fun at the old orthodoxies last year in an analysis of some strikes, yet it seemed apparent that the Kremlin is not ready to countenance the labor strife that has long been depicted here as characteristic of the West.

The paper said, "We have a working people's state here, and who would ever dream of striking against himself?"

Noting that the strikes hurt Mr. Gorbachev's policy of *perestroika*, or restructuring, Pravda said:

"We launched into perestroika not from a position of abundance, but from one of stagnation. And when a strike leaves machinery, tools and workers idle, it is not simply stagnation, it is paralysis."

Whether the number of strikes has risen in the more tolerant Gorbachev era is unclear, because walkouts were almost never reported in the Soviet press before.

But what is clear is that many recent incidents have been linked to the drive for efficiency and economy under Mr. Gorbachev.

In the case of the air-traffic controllers, who earn a maximum salary of 400 rubles a month, $656 at the official exchange rate, money is only part of the problem.

According to Literaturnaya Gazeta, the Moscow weekly newspaper that on Wednesday first reported the strike, the controllers stopped collecting their pay over a range of grievances, including exclusion from a profit-sharing arrangement, control centers that need modernization, and a dispute over "legal responsibilities" between themselves and pilots.

From articles in the Soviet newspapers, and from interviews with foreign airline representatives in Moscow, controllers seem to fear becoming scapegoats in an often unruly air-traffic situation.

The Literaturnaya Gazeta reporter who wrote the article, Gennadi Bocharov, gave a picture of disarray in his paper last October.

He said that none of the country's airports had a fully staffed control center, that more than 1,200 controllers quit the system every year, and that "every isolated mistake" by a controller has intensified "bureaucratic overregulation."

The most startling disclosure involved the difficulty that many controllers in Moscow and elsewhere have in speaking English, the language of international civil aviation.

Mr. Bocharov said there was "panic" in the Moscow center on one occasion when a controller's "incomprehensible instructions" caused a foreign airliner to change heading and altitude.

The reporter said that a Soviet controllers' soccer team had caused dismay at an air-controllers' tournament in Western Europe.

"Their opponents immediately expressed their suspicions, saying, 'They can't be real air-traffic controllers, they don't speak English,'" he wrote.

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	12	54	12	54	cl
Amsterdam	3	37	0	32	sn
Athens	18	64	8	46	s
Barcelona	16	61	9	48	s
Belgrade	15	59	4	39	s
Berlin	9	48	5	41	sn
Brussels	7	45	5	41	r
Budapest	5	41	3	37	r
Copenhagen	1	34	0	32	sn
Costa Del Sol	14	57	8	46	s
Dublin	3	39	0	32	sn
Edinburgh	4	39	1	34	sn
Florence	12	54	10	50	r
Frankfurt	4	39	3	37	r
Geneva	11	52	7	45	sh
Helsinki	1	34	-1	30	sn
Las Palmas	18	64	14	57	s
Lisbon	12	54	8	46	s
London	7	45	6	43	r
Luxembourg	3	37	2	36	r
Madrid	8	46	7	45	r
Milan	8	46	-1	31	r
Moscow	0	32	-3	26	cl
Munich	3	37	0	32	cl
Nice	16	61	10	50	s
Oslo	5	41	3	37	sn
Paris	8	46	4	39	cl
Prague	8	46	3	37	cl
Reykjavik	-4	25	-5	23	cl
Rome	14	57	10	50	r
Stockholm	2	36	0	32	sn
Strasbourg	9	48	3	37	cl
Venice	9	48	5	41	s
Vienna	6	43	3	37	cl
Warsaw	3	37	-1	30	cl
Zurich	9	48	4	39	s

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	8	46	0	32	cl
Cairo	19	66	8	46	s
Istanbul	13	55	6	43	cl
Jerusalem	11	52	4	39	cl
Tel Aviv	14	57	9	48	s

OCEANIA

Auckland	24	75	20	68	cl
Sydney	28	82	19	66	fr

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	25	77	s
Beijing	7	45	-4	25	cl
Hong Kong	20	68	16	61	cl
Manila	29	84	20	68	r
New Delhi	24	75	6	43	s
Seoul	4	39	0	32	fr
Shanghai	7	45	3	37	sn
Singapore	31	88	24	75	r
Taipei	20	77	16	61	r
Tokyo	7	45	3	37	s

AFRICA

Algiers	19	66	9	48	cl
Cape Town	24	75	16	61	s
Casablanca	15	59	12	54	r
Harare	26	79	17	63	sh
Lagos	31	88	24	75	r
Nairobi	29	84	17	63	sh
Tunis	17	63	8	46	s

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	31	88	19	66	fr
Lima	28	82	19	66	r
Mexico City	23	73	8	46	sh
Rio de Janeiro	34	93	26	79	fr

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	-1	30	-4	25	sn
Atlanta	0	32	-9	16	sn
Boston	3	37	-4	25	sn
Chicago	-8	18	-16	3	sn
Denver	12	54	-1	30	s
Detroit	-7	19	-15	5	sn
Honolulu	28	82	20	68	sh
Houston	11	52	7	34	r
Los Angeles	21	70	12	54	s
Miami	18	64	3	39	s
Minneapolis	-4	25	-12	10	sn
Montreal	-11	12	-4	25	sn
Nassau	24	75	19	66	r
New York	0	32	-5	23	sn
Phoenix	20	68	11	52	s
San Francisco	15	59	10	50	s
Seattle	9	48	5	41	r
Toronto	-3	27	-14	7	sn
Washington	3	37	-3	27	sn

cl-cloudy; fa-fassy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temps. 8 — 2 (46 — 36). LONDON: Unstable. Temps. 7 — 2 (45 — 36). MADRID: Cloudy. Temps. 9 — 1 (48 — 43). NEW YORK: Fair. Temps. -1 — 5 (30 — 23). PARIS: Cloudy. Temps. 10 — 4 (50 — 39). ROME: Cloudy. Temps. 15 — 11 (59 — 52). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temps. 9 — 3 (48 — 38). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temps. 35 — 25 (91 — 77). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temps. 20 — 16 (68 — 61). MANILA: Showers. Temps. 29 — 20 (84 — 68). SEOUL: Rain. Temps. 7 — 0 (45 — 32). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temps. 29 — 24 (84 — 73). TOKYO: Rain. Temps. 8 — 3 (46 — 38).

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THE IMPERIAL FUNERAL: Tokyo becomes center of world diplomacy as Japan mourns Hirohito

U.S.-Japan Tension Easing, Polls Show

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An opinion survey taken simultaneously in Japan and the United States has found that Japanese and Americans now take a more positive view of ties between the two countries after a period of economic tension.

Telephone interviews with 1,060 Japanese adults were conducted by the Tokyo Broadcasting System on Feb. 16-19, while 1,233 American adults were surveyed by phone in a New York Times-CBS News Poll on Feb. 18-19.

The margin of sampling error for both polls was approximately plus or minus 3 percentage points.

In Japan, the poll found that 77 percent supported having an emperor, with 73 percent saying they now view the emperor as a national symbol and only 2 percent still seeing him as a human god.

An age gap appeared among Japanese when they were asked if Hirohito had a great deal or some responsibility for World War II. Overall, only one-third said the emperor bore at least some responsibility for the war.

But the older the Japanese, the less responsibility they assigned the emperor, from 39 percent under age 30 down to 21 percent for those over 64. Among Americans, age did not affect their belief about the emperor's war responsibility — two-thirds of all age groups said he bore at least some responsibility.

When asked to characterize relations between the two countries, 79 percent of Americans said they were somewhat or very friendly, up from 72 percent in May 1987. In Japan, 68 percent said relations were somewhat or very friendly, up from 43 percent two years ago.

But there were signs of concern among Americans. Only 34 percent say that two-way trade with Japan is good for the United States. That number is down from 42 percent in May 1988.

In Japan, 63 percent take the view that bilateral trade is good for the Japanese economy. This question was not asked in Japan in previous years.

The two peoples seem in essential agreement that the postwar generation does not work as hard as its parents did. Sixty-two percent of Americans and 57 percent of Japanese agree strongly or somewhat.

Forty-eight percent of Americans and 49 percent of Japanese said the United States was declining as a world power while 63 percent of Americans and 62 percent of Japanese said Japan was now a world power that should assume responsibilities to other countries.

The Associated Press

Barbara Bush, left, at tea Thursday with Naoko Takeshita at the Japanese prime minister's residence in Tokyo.

Beijing and Jakarta Are to Restore Ties 22 Years After Rift

Reuters

TOKYO — China and Indonesia agreed Thursday to normalize diplomatic relations, suspended for 22 years after Jakarta accused Beijing of backing an attempted coup.

The Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, and the Indonesian minister of state, Murdiono, announced the agreement and said at a press conference that their ambassadors at the United Nations would work out details of the normalization process.

"The talks can start immediately," a Chinese Embassy spokesman said.

The decision on relations between two of Asia's biggest countries was announced after talks between Mr. Qian and President Suharto of Indonesia, who were in Tokyo for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito.

The ministers announced they had agreed to normalize ties on the basis of noninterference in each other's affairs, a reference to Jakarta's allegation that Beijing was behind a 1965 Communist-backed coup attempt to topple President Sukarno, then the president of Indonesia.

The charge was repeatedly denied by China after Indonesia suspended relations in 1967 following the rise to power of Mr. Suharto, who as a general commanding an elite force in Jakarta helped put down the coup.

"We were convinced by the Chinese foreign minister that China will never make any contact with or support those involved in the 1965 coup," Mr. Murdiono, who is Mr. Suharto's chief of staff, said.

"We had very good talks and I am very satisfied," Mr. Qian said.

"The foreign minister specified that the principles of noninterference means no interference of one state in another state, and no interference of one party with another party in their respective countries," Mr. Murdiono added.

Indonesia, the world's fifth-most-populous country, commands the sea lanes between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It reopened trade links with China in 1985.

But Mr. Suharto, who has ruled the predominantly Moslem nation for more than two decades since helping crush the 1965 coup, had resisted resuming full diplomatic ties, insisting that Beijing promise not to interfere in Indonesia's internal affairs.

"The pledges China has given have satisfied us about noninterference and peaceful coexistence," an Indonesian Embassy spokesman said.

At least half a million people died in anti-Communist violence following the coup attempt, according to historians, and Indonesia's pro-Beijing Communist Party was effectively eliminated.

Over the past few years Indonesia has been trying to diversify its economy away from dependence on oil exports, and sees China as an important trading partner. Trade between them last year totaled $800 million.

Mourners Are Testimony to Japan's Rise

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Hundreds of millions of people around the world watched on live television as Japan began paying its last respects Friday to Emperor Hirohito, who was born a god, led his country into a disastrous war and died, on Jan. 7 at the age of 87, a grandfatherly figure who had presided over one of the greatest economic recoveries ever known.

About 55 kings and presidents and 100 or so other top-ranking representatives were to join 10,000 Japanese dignitaries for the main service in a spacious public park. Leftist radicals opposed to the institution of the emperor had vowed to disrupt the funeral, and the park has been closed.

All traffic was barred from central Tokyo and 32,000 policemen patrolled the quiet streets, with more watching from helicopters and a blimp. The police sealed manhole covers in some areas to block terrorist infiltrators and removed trash cans from subway stations to forestall the hiding of bombs. In the days before the funeral they conducted house-to-house searches in some areas.

The guest list was a testament to Japan's emergence as a world power, an economic colossus that boasts the highest average income in the world and dispenses the most foreign aid. Altogether 180 countries and international organizations sent representatives, including the presidents of the United States, France, the Philippines, Zaire, Brazil, West Germany and India.

In addition, the funeral attracted a large collection of royalty: King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga, King Hussein of Jordan and King Juan Carlos I of Spain and dozens of other kings, princes, sheikhs and sultans.

The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, came, as did Anatoli I. Lukyanov, the Soviet first vice president, and the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen.

In South Korea, the Netherlands, Australia and Britain, there were emotional debates about whether to attend, in part because Hirohito never directly apologized for atrocities committed in his name during Japan's colonial rule or in its prisoner-of-war camps.

Foreign Dignitaries At the Ceremonies

Following is a list of heads of delegations to the state funeral Friday for Emperor Hirohito, as compiled by Kyodo News Service. Taiwan and the PLO are listed in brackets because they have no formal diplomatic relations with Japan.

Asia

Bangladesh: President Hossain Mohammad Ershad. **Bhutan:** King Jigme Singye Wangchuck. **Brunei:** Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuna (King) Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah. **Burma:** U Pe Thein, minister for health and education. **China:** Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. **India:** President Ramaswamy Venkataraman. **Indonesia:** President Suharto. **Cambodia:** Prince Norodom Ranariddh. **South Korea:** Prime Minister Kang Young Hoon. **Laos:** Phoume Sipraseuth, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. **Malaysia:** Deputy Supreme Head of State Sultan Azlan Shah. **Maldives:** President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. **Mongolia:** Lodongiyn Rinchin, chairman of the People's Great Hural (the legislature). **Nepal:** Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah. **Pakistan:** Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. **The Philippines:** President Corazon C. Aquino. **Singapore:** Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. **Sri Lanka:** Former President Junius R. Jayawardene. **Thailand:** Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn. **Vietnam:** Le Quang Dao, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly. **[Taiwan]:** Chang Pao-shu, chairman of East-Asian Relations.

Oceania

Australia: Governor General Bill Hayden. **Fiji:** President Sir Penaia Kanatabatu Ganilau. **Kiribati:** Vice President Teatao Teannaki. **The Marshall Islands:** Foreign Minister Tom Kijiner. **The Federated States of Micronesia:** President Yapese John Haglelgam. **Nauru:** President Hammer DeRoburt. **New Zealand:** Governor General Paul Reeves. **Papua New Guinea:** Governor General Sir Kingsford Dibela. **Solomon Islands:** Governor General George Lepping. **Tonga:** King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV. **Tuvalu:** Governor General Sir Tupua Leupena. **Vanuatu:** President Fred Timakata. **Western Samoa:** Head of State Malietoa Tanumafili II.

Middle East

Bahrain: Prince Sheikh Ali Bin Khalifa. **Cyprus:** President George Vassiliou. **Egypt:** President Hosni Mubarak. **Iran:** Vice President Mostafa Mir Salim. **Iraq:** Vice President Taha Mobi ed-Din Marruf. **Israel:** President Chaim Herzog. **Jordan:** King Hussein. **Kuwait:** Saud Mohammed Ossimi, minister of state for foreign affairs. **Lebanon:** Ambassador to Japan Samir Khoury. **Oman:** Sayyid Thuwaini bin Shihab Al-Said. **Qatar:** Sheikh Ahmad bin Saif Thani, state minister for foreign affairs. **Saudi Arabia:** Prince Nawaf Bin Abdulaziz Saud. **Syria:** Deputy Prime Minister Salim Yassin. **Turkey:** Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. **The United Arab Emirates:** Brigadier Shaikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Nahyan. **North Yemen:** Ambassador to Japan Mohamed Abdul Koddos Alwazir. **South Yemen:** Transport and Communications Minister Saleh Abdullah Muthammah. **[The Palestine Liberation Organization]:** Nabil Shaath, political adviser to the chairman, Yasser Arafat.

Africa

Algeria: Rabah Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly. **Angola:** External Relations Minister Pedro de Castro Van Dunen. **Benin:** Romain Vilon Guezo, president of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly. **Botswana:** Foreign Minister Gaositwe Chiepe. **Burkina Faso:** External Relations Minister Jean Marc Palm. **Burundi:** President Pierre Buyoya. **Cameroon:** Lawrence Sonka Shang, president of the National Assembly. **Cape Verde:** Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz. **The Central African Republic:** Foreign Minister Michel Gbezera-Bria. **Chad:** Ambassador to Japan Issa Abbas Ali (stationed in Beijing). **The Comoros:** Salim Ben Ali, governor of the Grand Comoro Island. **Congo:** Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga Oba. **Djibouti:** Prime Minister Barkad Gourad Hamadou. **Equatorial Guinea:** Chargé d'Affaires Cancido Oyono (stationed in Beijing). **Ethiopia:** Prime Minister Fikre Selassie Wogderes. **Gabon:** First Deputy Prime Minister Georges Rawiri. **Gambia:** President Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara. **Ghana:** Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council. **Guinea:** Foreign Minister Jean Traore. **Guinea-Bissau:** General João Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of State. **Cote d'Ivoire:** State Minister Camille Alilali. **Kenya:** President Daniel Arap Moi. **Lesotho:** King Moshoeshoe II. **Liberia:** Vice President Harry Moniba. **Libya:** Taher Marwan, acting secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Tokyo. **Madagascar:** Foreign Minister Jean Bemanangara. **Malawi:** Maxwell Pashane, minister without portfolio. **Mali:** Justice Minister Oumar Issaka Ba. **Mauritania:** Mohammed Sidina Ould Sidiya, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. **Mauritius:** Seidon Murlidas Dulloo, minister of agriculture, fisheries and natural resources. **Morocco:** Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed. **Mozambique:** Cooperation Minister Jacinto Soares Veloso. **Niger:** Prime Minister Mamane Oumarou. **Nigeria:** President Ibrahim Babangida. **Rwanda:** Jean-Marie Musegana, minister of interior and community development. **São Tomé and Príncipe:** Alberto Ferreira Chong, secretary general of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. **Senegal:** Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall. **Seychelles:** Jacques Hodoul, minister of state for planning. **Sierra Leone:** Foreign Minister Alhaji Abdul Karim Koroma. **Somalia:** Mohammed Sheikh Osman, minister of presidency for economic affairs. **South Africa:** Alexander Waldemar Kuhn, consul general in Tokyo. **The Sudan:** Idis Albanna, vice president of the Supreme Council. **Swaziland:** Prime Minister Sotsha Dlamini. **Tanzania:** Prime Minister and First Vice President Joseph Sinde Warioba. **Togo:** President General Gnassingbe Eyadema. **Tunisia:** Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche. **Uganda:** Prime Minister Samson Kisekka. **Zaire:** President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. **Zambia:** President Kenneth David Kaunda. **Zimbabwe:** Vice President Simon Muzenda.

North America

Canada: Governor General Jeanne Sauve. **Mexico:** First Lady Cecilia Occelli de Salinas. **The United States:** President George Bush.

Central America

Belize: Atlay Digby Morales, ambassador to Mexico. **Costa Rica:** Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto. **Cuba:** José Ramón Fernández Alvarez, vice president of the Council of Ministers. **The Dominican Republic:** Vice President Carlos Morales Troncoso. **El Salvador:** Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta. **Guatemala:** Claudia Arenas Bianchi, secretary of public relations of the president. **Haiti:** Antony Virginie Saint-Pierre, minister of information and coordination. **Honduras:** President José Azcona del Hoyo. **Nicaragua:** Finance Minister William Hupper Arguello. **Panama:** President Manuel Solis Palma. **Foreign Minister** Jorge Eduardo. **St. Vincent and the Grenadines:** Communications and Works Minister Allan Cruickshank (who represents the six-member Organization of Eastern Caribbean States formed by Antigua and Barbuda, St. Christpher and Navis, the Commonwealth of Navis, St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines). **Trinidad and Tobago:** Premchand J. Dass, ambassador to India.

South America

Argentina: Vice President Victor Martinez. **Bolivia:** Vice President Julio Garrett Ayllon. **Brazil:** President José Sarney. **Chile:** Foreign Minister Herman Felipe Errazuriz. **Colombia:** Calorina de Barco, wife of the president. **Ecuador:** Gil Barragan Romero, president of the Supreme Court of Justice. **Guyana:** First Vice President and Prime Minister Hamilton Green. **Paraguay:** Luis Maria Argana, minister of external affairs. **Peru:** Felipe Valdivieso Belaunde, vice minister and secretary general at the Ministry of External Relations. **Suriname:** Cyril Ramkisoor, ambassador to the Netherlands. **Uruguay:** Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano. **Venezuela:** Foreign Minister Enrique Tejera Paris.

Western Europe

Austria: Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock. **Belgium:** King Baudouin II and Queen Fabiola. **Britain:** Prince Philip, the duke of Edinburgh. **Denmark:** Prince Henrik. **Finland:** President Mauno Koivisto. **France:** President François Mitterrand. **West Germany:** President Richard von Weizsäcker. **Greece:** President Christos Sartzetakis. **Iceland:** President Vigdis Finnbogadottir. **Ireland:** President Patrick Hillery. **Italy:** President Francesco Cossiga. **Liechtenstein:** Hereditary Prince and Deputy Head of State Hans Adam. **Luxembourg:** Grand Duke Prince Jean and Grand Duchess Josephine-Charlotte. **Malta:** Foreign Minister Vincent Tabone. **Monaco:** Prince Albert; Philippe Blanchi, secretary general of the Foreign Office. **The Netherlands:** Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek. **Norway:** Crown Prince Harald. **Portugal:** President Mário Soares. **San Marino:** Manlio Cadelo, honorary consul general in Tokyo. **Spain:** King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia. **Sweden:** King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia. **Switzerland:** Rene Felber, head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. **The Vatican:** Cardinal Silvio Oddi.

Eastern Europe

Albania: Justin Papajorgji, ambassador to Japan (stationed in Beijing). **Bulgaria:** Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council. **Czechoslovakia:** First Deputy Prime Minister Pavol Hrivnak. **East Germany:** Manfred Gerlach, vice chairman of the Council of State. **Hungary:** Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council. **Poland:** Kazimierz Barcikowski, vice president of the Council of State. **Romania:** Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council. **The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:** Anatoly I. Lukyanov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. **Yugoslavia:** Vice President Stane Dolanc.

The Associated Press

Tokyo Takes Cautious Stance on Rushdie

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan has declined to condemn Iran for demanding the killing of a British author; the strongest Japanese statement so far has come from an unidentified senior official who said the threat is "not something to be praised."

Japan has made no official protest to Iran and does not intend to, Foreign Ministry officials say.

In the past, Japan has drawn criticism for putting its economic interests first in diplomacy, going to great lengths to avoid offending trading partners.

More recently its leaders have promised to play a more active and less parochial role in the world, in keeping with Japan's position as global economic power.

But in the case of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's call for the slaying of the novelist Salman Rushdie, Japan has followed the traditional path of caution.

Japan is heavily dependent on Gulf oil, and its giant trading and construction companies hope to win substantial contracts as Iran begins rebuilding from its debilitating war with Iraq.

It also has tried to position itself as peacemaker between Iran and the West. Tokyo maintained relations with both Iran and Iraq throughout their war.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno was prepared to comment on the matter at his regular news conference Tuesday morning, but no one in the Foreign Ministry press club asked, according to a spokesman, Koichi Haraguchi. But a "top official" — which by tradition means the foreign minister or his deputy — discussed the case at a subsequent background briefing.

According to the daily Asahi Shimbun, the top official said, "One has to respect each country's history, traditions and customs."

Of Mr. Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses," he said, "There are people who say that it lacked such consideration." He added, however, that "mentioning and encouraging murder is not something to be praised."

According to news accounts and Japanese reporters who attended the briefing, the official also said Mr. Uno did not intend to raise the issue in his meeting with the Iranian vice president, Mostafa Mir-Salim, on Sunday. Mr. Mir-Salim was to be in Tokyo for Hirohito's funeral.

But Mr. Haraguchi said Mr. Uno did intend to discuss the matter with Mr. Mir-Salim.

The top official also said Japan did not intend to withdraw its ambassador and would make an "independent judgment" on the affair, according to an account in the Sankei Shimbun headlined "Japan Takes Quiet Watch-and-See Position."

The Funeral Itinerary

Here are the main events for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito on Friday. Events are given in Tokyo time, which is nine hours ahead of GMT.

- 7:30 A.M.: Ceremony of farewell at Imperial Palace with imperial family relatives.
- 9:00: Coffin is placed in the hearse.
- 9:30: Procession by motorcade from palace to funeral site at Shinjuku Imperial Gardens, passing through front gates of the Diet building along the way.
- 10:15: Motorcade arrives at funeral site.
- 10:31: Coffin moved from hearse to bier, procession on foot to funeral hall.
- 10:40: Procession arrives at funeral hall and drapes are closed to separate the hall from funeral guests, assembled in two long tents facing the hall, while the coffin is placed in the hall.
- 10:53: Forty-seven minute imperial ceremony begins in which offerings of food and silk cloth are made to the late emperor. His son and successor, Emperor Akihito, reads a eulogy.
- 11:40: Offerings are removed and ceremony ends; drapes are closed and religious decorations removed.
- 11:58: Drapes open and the chief cabinet secretary, Keizo Obuchi, announces start of 67-minute state funeral and observance of silence for one minute; Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and others read eulogies; foreign dignitaries walk up individually to pay last respects.
- 1:31 P.M.: Coffin is moved to hearse.
- 1:40: Motorcade leaves for imperial mausoleum in Hachioji, a western suburb of Tokyo.
- 3:35: Procession arrives at mausoleum, and after a ceremony the coffin is placed in the tomb. The ceremony adjourns for three hours while the grave is closed.
- 7:20: Final ceremony is held with offerings of food; ends at 8:50.

NOTEBOOK: *Who's In? Out? Ask Ogane, Who Drew Up the Guest List*

(Continued from page 1)

the time for completing the fiscal year, several researchers will be coming in."

□

Like the Egyptian pharoahs, Japan's emperors are traditionally buried with tools and mementos they treasured in life. Hirohito is no exception. But the Imperial Household Agency, with its usual penchant for secrecy, declined to say what was put in the casket.

So Japan's leading newspapers began a war of leaks, each scrambling to disclose the secret contents. So far the reports range widely: Clothes — including suits, neckties and shoes — books and specimens from Hirohito's marine biology collection and a sacred sword that was long kept in his bedroom. Everyone seemed to agree on one item: a 50-year-old, German-made microscope, which Hirohito used in his laboratory for half a century.

The Yomiuri Shimbun had a late addition on Thursday. The emperor, perhaps Japan's most famous sumo fan, will be buried with a list that ranks the top wrestlers, the newspaper said. In his last days, Hirohito watched a little sumo on television, but his illness kept him from attending any contests.

□

When Emperor Taisho was buried in 1927, the government issued strict instructions about how mourners should dress, bathe and bow. For his son's funeral, there is only one hard and fast rule: Men will not be allowed into the funeral site without solid black neckties.

Japanese usually wear the same suits to weddings and funerals, but they change the ties — white for celebration, black for mourning. Not surprisingly, there was something of a run on black neckties.

"Only the foreigners are buying them," a woman who runs a tiny necktie shop on the fringes of the Ginza told a customer as she took his 2,000 yen (about $16). "If you are Japanese, you already own one."

Among those caught without one was President George Bush. But when he rented his suit in Washington, the White House said, it came complete with a black tie.

□

In the end, the Imperial Palace relented and tradition was saved.

For 650 years the young woodcutters of Yase, a village outside Kyoto, have been the pallbearers for Japan's emperors. They have also served the Imperial Court by performing a number of other tasks, from delivering wood for its fireplaces to carrying the Emperor Meiji to Tokyo in 1868 for what became the Meiji Restoration.

Today most of Yase's residents are elderly and when the palace drew up plans for the funeral, the Yase Dojikai, or Association of the Children of Yase, was dropped from the procession for the the first time in 33 reigns.

Yase's modern woodcutters have learned the art of publicity, though, and soon a spate of stories about the town's fate, appearing both abroad and at home, gave the palace second thoughts.

Last week officials announced that they would not change their minds about entrusting the casket to the Imperial Guards, a unit of the police. But to smooth feathers, seven men from Yase will accompany the casket. They will be dressed in black morning coats instead of their traditional funeral robes.

"Many of the men of Yase are now rather old for carrying such a heavy thing," said Kenji Maeda, a spokesman for the palace. "But they have a long history of working for the emperor. They should be there."

DIPLOMACY: *In Tokyo, Requests for Foreign Aid*

(Continued from page 1)

efforts to maintain peace in their region.

Talking with President Ramaswamy Venkataraman of India, Mr. Takeshita praised what he called India's "positive diplomatic initiative" with recent visits by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to China and Pakistan, a spokesman for the Indian delegation said. Mr. Venkataraman responded that Japan should strive to play a peace-making role to solve regional conflicts in Asia.

Mr. Takeshita also conferred with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan and commended her for her nation's "great leadership role" in efforts to solve the Afghan problem.

In the first of 12 meetings Thursday, Mr. Takeshita heard assurances from President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany that it would continue to support free trade as a European policy when the European Community drops all trade barriers between member countries after 1992.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany was meanwhile telling his Japanese counterpart, Sousuke Uno, that "international solidarity" was needed against Iran's threat to murder Salman Rushdie because of his book "The Satanic Verses."

The funeral diplomacy got off to a jerky start Wednesday when, in talks with First Vice President Anatoli I. Lukyanov of the Soviet Union, Mr. Takeshita had a request of his own. He quickly brought up the territorial dispute between the two countries over four Soviet-held islands off northern Hokkaido, which are claimed by Japan.

Reaffirming Japan's desire for a bilateral peace treaty, the prime minister said this would not be possible unless the dispute was resolved. Japanese officials said Mr. Lukyanov countered that the islands should not be an "insurmountable obstacle" to improved Soviet-Japanese ties.

(WP, UPI, Reuters, AP, AFP)

MIDEAST: *Bush Meets Leaders*

(Continued from Page 1)

best way to bring Israel into the peace process, the sources said, and urged Mr. Bush to use U.S. influence over Israel to reverse its resistance to the idea. King Hussein also urged Mr. Bush to accept the conference and expressed optimism about U.S. involvement in the region.

Mr. Mubarak met with Mr. Shevardnadze earlier this week. The Soviet foreign minister then held talks in Cairo with the Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Arens.

Asked about the impact of the Shevardnadze visit, Mr. Baker said Soviet interest in Middle East peace was "healthy."

But he called on Moscow to "cease its support of radical countries" such as Lybia and Syria and urged it to "find its way clear to establishing full diplomatic relations with Israel." Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations were broken during the 1967 Middle East War.

Mr. Bush also met with Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan of Thailand, President Ramaswany Venkataraman of India and Prime Minister Mário Soares of Portugal.

According to the White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, Mr. Bush and President François Mitterrand of France "talked extensively" about the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and his recent initiatives.

Both in a luncheon meeting with Mr. Mitterrand and in a session with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan, Mr. Bush raised global environmental issues.

Students Riot in Seoul

The Associated Press

SEOUL — About 100 students battled riot police Thursday with firebombs and rocks and burned an effigy of President George Bush as they defied stern warnings against violent anti-government and anti-U.S. protests.

The students, from Chungang University in Seoul, fought with the police for 40 minutes in front of the school and burned an effigy of President Roh Tae Woo before dispersing.

"Punish Chun Doo-Hwan and oust Roh Tae Woo!" the students shouted.

Mr. Chun, Mr. Roh's predecessor, stepped down last February and is under criticism for corruption and misdeeds during his seven-year administration. Mr. Roh has granted amnesty to Mr. Chun, but 47 persons, including Mr. Chun's relatives and aides, have been charged with corruption.

The United National Democratic Movement, an umbrella organization for more than 200 dissident groups, said it was planning anti-American rallies on Monday, when Mr. Bush is to make a five-hour visit.

Mr. Bush arrived in Tokyo on Thursday for Emperor Hirohito's funeral and is to stop in Seoul en route to Washington after visiting China. He is to meet with Mr. Roh in Seoul and deliver a speech to the National Assembly.

The police were expected to enforce tight security as radical groups announced plans to use the occasions to promote their anti-government and anti-U.S. causes.

The clash Thursday followed Mr. Roh's warning that he would not tolerate further acts of violence.

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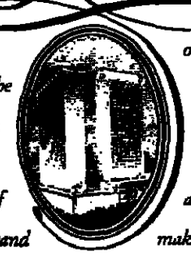

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Backward in Prague

Frightened Stalinists

Formally, the charges against Vaclav Havel, the playwright, were incitement and obstructing the police. In reality he has been imprisoned for the high crimes of frightening the aging Stalinists who run Czechoslovakia and embarrassing them in public.

The current series of arrests is an assault on Charter 77, Czechoslovakia's principal civil rights organization, of which Mr. Havel is the best known leader. There has been a succession of demonstrations in Prague in the past eight months, some of them organized by Charter 77, and until recently the government's responses were ambivalent. But now it apparently has begun to fear that it is losing control of the country. For the first time since Charter 77 was established a dozen years ago, the police seem to be trying not merely to intimidate it but to destroy it. Three things can be said about that attempt.

- It is a gross violation of human rights.
- It is a violation of the international pledge that the government itself made not six weeks ago when it signed the Vienna declaration on precisely that subject, at the review meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In that document all of the European governments, East and West, with the single exception of Albania, undertook specifically to protect the rights that Mr. Havel and his colleagues were asserting. Those governments also specifically promised not to prosecute citizens for invoking their rights.
- Repression is not going to work as well as in the past. To the north of Czechoslovakia the Polish government is negotiating directly with its opposition. To the south the Hungarian government is talking about legalizing at least some of its opposition. To the east the Soviets no longer are trying to stamp out all dissent. To the west are Austria and West Germany, with their shops provocatively stuffed with attractive goods — a subversive influence against which prosecutions and jailings are unlikely to be effective.

That is the dilemma that all of the East European governments are desperately trying to find their way around. They want a kind of economic productivity that requires greater freedom in their societies, while they are trying to limit and constrain the political consequences. But freedom isn't divisible. To get the rapid economic improvement that it urgently wants, Czechoslovakia needs help from the West. As the price of that help, the West owes it to Mr. Havel and the people of Czechoslovakia to insist that the government at least keep the agreement it made last month in Vienna.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Disgraceful Trial

These are hard times for writers. The Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel has drawn a nine-month sentence for allegedly inciting an illegal protest and interfering with the work of the police. The charge is absurd, the trial disgraceful and the prospect of further jailing of other dissidents alarming. Consider the nature of the playwright's supposed crime.

Mr. Havel said he had received an anonymous letter from a Czech threatening to follow the example of Jan Palach, who burned himself alive 20 years ago to protest his country's acceptance of the Soviet invasion. The author was then interviewed by foreign broadcasters, including Radio Free Europe. He sought to discourage such self-sacrifice — as acknowledged by his prosecutor, who then accused broadcasters of abusing the plea by noting the time and date of a demonstration in Jan Palach's memory.

Think of that. Having spent five years in jail for other non-crimes, Mr. Havel is now held criminally liable for what his prosecutor admits is a deed by someone else in another country. True, the playwright is also asking for what is about to come to pass in the Soviet Union, Hungary and Poland: recognition of a political opposition. In a further contortion, the party newspaper rejects any accommodation with "forces who do not have as their objective to contribute to the development of socialist society to a better and more satisfying way of life for the working people and their families."

This blarney is served up by angry Communist Party time-servers who came to power after welcoming Soviet force against their reformist comrades. Jailing Mr. Havel simply calls attention to the truly unpunished crimes in Prague.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Two Tracks for Lance

Secretary of State James Baker has returned from his tour of NATO capitals having learned how hard it is to hold a nuclear umbrella over Europe when many Europeans fear the risks and some doubt the need.

Before Mr. Baker left Washington, Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced that he would postpone deciding whether to accept new short-range U.S. missiles on German soil. That imposes a diplomatic task of exceptional complexity: to help Mr. Kohl accept modernized nuclear missiles while responding to Mikhail Gorbachev's highly successful anti-nuclear peace offensive.

The Bush administration has developed half an answer. It has decided to begin production of the new Lance missiles so they will be ready for deployment at an appropriate time. Now it has to produce the other half — a viable arms control proposal.

Even success throws NATO into crisis. The recent Euromissile treaty, which bans intermediate-range nuclear rockets, will leave the nuclear defense of Europe much more dependent on short-range weapons like nuclear artillery shells and the 80-mile (130-kilometer) Lance missile. Since these weapons would explode mostly on German soil, West Germans regard them with limited enthusiasm.

To resist the German anti-nuclear tide and maintain the principle of nuclear deterrence, the Pentagon plans to replace existing Lance missiles, which are expected to be obsolete by 1995, with new Lances with a 280-mile range. This is just under the limit set by the Euromissile treaty. It was anticipated that Mr. Kohl would accede to deployment of the new missiles. But Mr. Gorbachev's peace offensives make many West Germans want to wait. Mr. Kohl, facing elections in 1990 and under attack from both left and extreme right, put off the decision until 1991.

Providing that the U.S. Congress is willing to build the new missiles without a formal acceptance from West Germany, Mr. Kohl's desire to postpone a decision on deployment won't hurt. The new weapons could still be available for deployment by 1995.

But NATO has to anticipate opposition to deployment even after the next German elections. The way to deal with that opposition is to tie deployments to arms control, as was done during negotiations on Euromissiles. Short-range nuclear weapons — not now under negotiation — could be added to the agenda of the Conventional Stability Talks to begin in Vienna on March 10.

Germans who seek unilateral disarmament can plausibly be urged not to scrap a bargaining chip under active negotiation. Meanwhile, brisk production of the new missiles would give Moscow an incentive for agreement before they are deployed.

The Warsaw Pact has about 1,400 short-range launchers, compared with NATO's 88 Lance missile launchers. It would be useful to remove this disparity — but not as long as the East maintains its advantages in conventional weapons.

Mr. Gorbachev has already told the United Nations that he would reduce his vast tank armies in Europe. Will he now agree to accept equality of conventional and nuclear forces at much lower levels? The best way to find out is to produce the new Lance missiles, and negotiate.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Scandal in Soweto

There is a certain unbecoming glee in some quarters over the downfall of Winnie Mandela as a leading figure and world-known symbol of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. Wife of the long-imprisoned black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, she had become a political personality in her own right and was one of the few South African blacks with a high personal profile abroad. But in the last few weeks some terrible stories have been told about what seems to be both the criminal and the political violence practiced by a group of young people who acted as Mrs. Mandela's bodyguards in Soweto. She has herself been implicated in some of these events. The authenticity of the charges is perhaps best indicated by the fact that they have been broadly supported by many of her black associates in the South African anti-apartheid community. She has in effect been isolated by that community and banned as a spokesman for the anti-apartheid cause.

If Mrs. Mandela has in fact done what she is accused of doing, then she deserves the censure of her community and, to the extent that such is possible for a black person in South Africa, judgment under the law. But the community deserves something as well: respect and approval for taking the painfully difficult steps incident to demystifying one of the accepted heroes of South Africa and removing her from a position in which she can do further damage to the cause. It goes without saying that the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa cannot have been happy to confront the internal crisis of morale and image provoked by Mrs. Mandela's conduct. The foes of the movement were bound to seize on it for their own political ends. Yet the movement acted bravely, if belatedly, to maintain the integrity of leadership essential to continuing its struggle.

This is the real lesson of the Mandela episode. It speaks not simply for the vulnerabilities of the anti-apartheid movement but for its strengths. A scandalous and embarrassing situation was brought to a conclusion in a manner consistent with the higher values and interests of South Africa's blacks. Would that the white ruling structure in South Africa, with its superior resources and its claims to moral eminence, could find within itself a similar readiness and courage to sort out the rotten apples.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION

Iran: For a Radical Cabal, War on the West Continues

By John K. Cooley

LONDON — "Vengeance erases shame," says a proverb heard often in the Middle East.

Ten years after the Iranian revolution, its protagonists are still wreaking vengeance on the Western world for its support of the fallen shah, and for the indignities they feel the shah and his supporters in the West inflicted on the religion of Islam.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's "religious" sentence of death on the Indian-born British writer Salman Rushdie, and the probable role of a pro-Khomeini faction in the destruction of Panam Flight 103 over Scotland last Dec. 21, both drive home a point which Western policymakers would be foolish to ignore.

It is simply stated: When Iran's ruinous eight-year war with Iraq finally ended last August, the Iranian revolution which had begun before that war and helped to produce it did not end. Neither did its export of terror — psychological, cultural, political and military.

Since the shooting war in the Gulf ended, a rising cabal of radicals in Tehran has muted, if not silenced, the voices of shrewd and more reasonable leaders, like Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. Such "moderates," as Western commentators comfortably but inaccurately call them, felt that Western capital and technology, and perhaps even a whiff of Western culture, were needed to rebuild Iran.

After 10 years of rule by Shiite clerics, this cabal of radicals still manages to generate important, disruptive events, and to influence others, "in the name of Imam Khomeini."

Telephone callers in London used that invocation, almost an incantation, to claim the bombing of Panam 103 as "revenge" for the July 3, 1988, shooting down of an Iranian airliner over the Gulf by the U.S. cruiser Vincennes. They used it again in London on Feb. 20 to threaten British government officials over Mr. Rushdie.

The vengeful cabal includes the aging imam's son, Ahmad, Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashami and the sinister revolutionary prosecutor, Mohammed Khoiniha, a key figure among the "students" who held American diplomats hostage in Tehran from November 1979 to January 1981.

When Ayatollah Khomeini issued his recent death threat against Mr. Rushdie for the novel "The Satanic Verses," the radical cabal must have applauded. Others, more considerate of Iran's world image, then tried to apply the brakes with the offer of a "pardon" to Mr. Rushdie, and appeared to approve of his expression of regret to the Moslems of the world.

As Oliver North and his cohorts in former President Ronald Reagan's White House learned to their grief, and as current blackmailing by Iran of the British and French governments to release criminals or terrorists Tehran wants released shows again, real "moderates" have been in scarce supply in Tehran since 1979.

Radicals like Mr. Mohtashami and Mohsen Rafiq-Dost were among those who acted on the Khomeini edict that "American education and American culture are the enemy." The former was ambassador in Damascus at the time. The latter was minister of the Revolutionary Guards. (Since the war against Iraq, the Guards have lost prestige and power in defeat and corruption.)

Obediently, they focused upon destroying the 123-year-old American University in Beirut, a beacon of Western-style learning. Most of the Middle East's elite statesmen and professionals had been trained there. In 1982, Iran's Shiite Moslem partisans in Lebanon, apparently in reprisal for the kidnap-murder of three key Iranians by Lebanese Christian militiamen, kidnapped David Dodge, a scholar, philanthropist and the university's acting president. Only direct intervention by President Hafez Assad of Syria saved Mr. Dodge and returned him to his family in the United States.

Shortly afterward, similar people gunned down Malcolm Kerr, the university's president. Like Mr. Dodge, Mr. Kerr and his family had made major contributions toward spreading American-style education at its best throughout the Middle East, as well as toward explaining and interpreting the area to Americans.

Lebanese staffers at the university were killed or abducted, some for ransom. Most of the Americans on the faculty or staff decided to leave.

In 1983 and 1984, nearly 400 U.S. marines, U.S. Embassy and CIA officers were murdered by terrorists inspired by Ayatollah Khomeini, whose partisans were determined to expel the United States — as well as Israel, which had invaded in 1982 — from Lebanon forever and create a satellite "Islamic Republic" there.

When the Vincennes made its lethal blunder and shot down the Iran Air flight last July, killing nearly 300 aboard, Ayatollah Khomeini did more than declare mourning. He demanded a "real war" against "America and its lackeys." Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montaseri, his designated successor, promised that the "Airbus victims will be avenged."

He was sharply contradicted by Mr. Rafsanjani, the parliamentary speaker and supreme armed forces commander. "We must refrain from acts of revenge," he warned. Otherwise Iran could be trapped into making reprisals which could bring "even worse actions by the United States."

Like the revolution's first prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, who resigned after the U.S. diplomats were seized in 1979, Mr. Rafsanjani spoke for reason. Radicals were unwilling to let matters rest there.

In late October, West German police captured leaders and munitions of Ahmed Jebril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. A suspect now imprisoned, Mohammed Delkamouni, possessed a Toshiba radio with plastic explosive crammed and moulded into it. West German police say he was making the technical plans for attacks on aircraft. His group is also to be tried for bombings of two U.S. military trains in West Germany.

Mr. Jebril reportedly met in early December with leaders of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) in Baalbek, Lebanon. One account says he expressed resentment at Syrian "neglect" of him (the PFLP-GC is headquartered in Damascus), including failure to defend his main base in Lebanon against an Israeli air attack.

At this or a similar meeting, the Panam 103 bombing could have been jointly planned — without the knowledge of President Assad, still suffering the consequences of a failed (and Israeli-infiltrated) terrorist operation in 1986 against an El Al plane at London's Heathrow airport. That operation caused Britain to break relations with Syria, and the United States and other Western countries to take sanctions against it. Mr. Assad, who is now improving ties with the United States and Arab moderates, wants no such problems again.

Crippled by the West German police action, Mr. Jebril's men were apparently unable to carry out any Iranian revenge mission against Panam 103 or another plane. Some experts believe that they passed the bomb technology directly to the pro-Khomeini faction, to carry out the operation themselves. A bribed or duped person, investigators presume, carried the bomb aboard, concealed in a radio-cassette player not unlike the one German police had already seized.

On Dec. 21, that bomb blew Panam 103 out of the sky. The next day an anonymous caller in London invoked Ayatollah Khomeini and claimed the outrage in the name of the "Guardians of the Islamic Revolution." On Dec. 30 and again on Jan. 23, similar calls warned the U.S. administration to deport Prince Reza, the 23-year-old son of the late shah who is now called Shah by his supporters, or face "worse" events than Panam 103.

In the United States, Prince Reza has explained why he deplores the blackmail and death threats against Salman Rushdie and his publishers. On the telephoned blackmail efforts by the revolutionary cabal in Tehran to make him leave the United States and cease his opposition political activity, he has been far more discreet.

How to fight Tehran's terrorism? A "let's get tough and break relations" or a "quarantine" policy are not enough by themselves.

All of us have to learn to call terrorism and threats of terrorism by their right names, and to resist the blackmailing of Western governments and the Salman Rushdies of today's world.

At the same time, the West must be ready to respond to any sign of a dawning rationality from Tehran's rulers with equally or more imaginative acts of understanding and rapprochement. This means identifying real friends and real foes.

The writer is an ABC News correspondent based in London who has specialized in the Middle East since the 1960s. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

A Moslem Tells Salman Rushdie He Did Wrong

By S. Nomanul Haq

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Dear Salman Rushdie: A few years ago, when I read your "Midnight's Children," I was overwhelmed. It was not the exuberance of your narrative and stylistic craft, nor the threads of your rich imagination woven with such effective intellectual control that engulfed me. Rather it was your formidable grasp of history and, through that, of the psyche of a complex culture in all its variations that formed the substratum of your tale.

And yet it is this question of your knowledge of history that I shall raise in connection with your seriously and alarmingly controversial "The Satanic Verses."

Let me say at once that I do hold you as an artist, not as a historian or a psychologist — nor as a theologian. But at the same time you do make use of what are facts of history and psychology, giving them your own distinct treatment.

No writer, you will agree, writes in a historical vacuum. But then, a responsible artist does not, without powerful grounds, mutilate history. Nor, unless there exists a mammoth justification, does he disregard the sensibilities and sensitivities of his own milieu, especially when it forms both the subject matter and the bulk of his or her audience.

Strangely, what I am saying is something that I learned from none other than yourself. You might recall your telling criticism of Sir Richard Attenborough's celebrated film "Gandhi." You enraged Sir Richard, but in the controversy I remained your passionate supporter.

You censured the film for disregarding or minimizing certain important historical facts. And you said that in a work of an artistic nature, one cannot say everything, that there has to be a choice — but that there has to be a rationale of choice. One selects not to mislead but to make the story more meaningful. Ironically, this has precisely been your lapse in "The Satanic Verses."

Most of your Western readers are unable to gauge the acuteness of your blow to the very core of the Indian subcontinental culture. They cannot estimate the seriousness of the injury because they do not know the history of the aggrieved.

You do know it and therefore one feels that you foresaw, at least to some extent, the consequences.

There is in your book, for example, the phantasmagoria of your own namesake Salman's corruption of the revealed word by his erroneous rendering of the words of Mahound.

Here the veil is too thin to cover the identity of Mahound: He can be understood in no other way than as a caricature of the Moslem Prophet. You do know that Islam is consistently, acutely and uniquely sensitive to its scripture. Ordinarily, Arabic is written without short vowels, but no copy of the Koran today is vowelless: Moslems insist that it should and can be read only in one way. The Moslem view is that even incorrectly reading the Koran is a cardinal sin. The Koran is neither read nor recited in translation for the very reason that translation might introduce alteration.

This matter is deadly serious, and to make it a subject of insensitive fantasy is equally serious.

There is a further issue that your Western reader does not sense: that your corrupt Salman is the namesake not only of you in your book but of a historical personage who was a Persian companion of the Prophet, a companion who has been accorded a particularly elevated status by the Shiites. Given the militancy of the Shiites, when you made Salman the polluter of the revelation, you knew that you were planting your hand in the cluster of bees!

Your response to the uproar has been wavering and inconsistent, and your defense has the odor of self-righteousness. You say that people who have not read your book have no right to criticize it. But do you really think that reading the book will drastically alter their opinions? Then you talk about freedom of expression. Free speech is a tricky issue and cannot be taken too literally.

What do you think the response of black Americans would be if you were to mock Martin Luther King Jr.? Or the reaction of the Jewish community if you eulogized Hitler? Or the anger of a pious Hindu if you were to present a graphic description of the slaughtering of a cow?

And to say that the Moslem world has demonstrated a total lack of dignity and tolerance is to utter a historical irrelevance. The Moslem nations have not gone through the turmoils of the Enlightenment and they have seen no scientific revolution; their sensibilities are different. Often, a peaceful demonstration is not their way, and we cannot change them overnight. The best thing is to avoid hitting their most sensitive chords. And, Mr. Rushdie, you knew that.

As for your waverings, you started out by expressing regret over the fact that you did not write even a more controversial book. You accused the leaders of the angry demonstration in Islamabad of exploiting a religious slogan for secular and political ends. They may have done so, but what about the innocent and ignorant people who died in the violence? You expressed no sympathy for them. And now you issue a three-sentence statement that, at best, has the semblance of regret. Quite honestly, Mr. Rushdie, your heart does not beat in this statement, your expression is glaringly perfunctory.

I am saddened that a bounty has been placed on your head and that a great writer like you, rather than presenting himself to the public, is in hiding. You have elicited the rage of entire nations. This is a pity. But, Mr. Rushdie, you have cut them and they are bleeding: Do something quickly to heal the wound.

The writer, a Moslem, is a tutor in the history of science at Harvard University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Central America: What's to Be Done With Contras?

By Flora Lewis

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The vacuum of policy on Central America in the Bush administration is causing considerable nail-chewing in the region. But it is also an opportunity that the Latins are moving to use before they come up against decisions they wouldn't like.

It is surprising to officials here that Washington expressed surprise at last week's Central American accord to disband the contra forces in Honduras in return for pledges of democracy in Nicaragua. The Hondurans have been telling the United States for a couple of years that since there clearly was not going to be a military solution to the war in Nicaragua, they wanted a negotiated end to the contras' presence in their country.

The fight at the El Salvador meeting was among the foreign ministers, who nearly came to blows over demands by Miguel d'Escoto of Nicaragua for broad international supervision of human rights and democratization in all the countries.

El Salvador's minister refused adamantly. When the issue came to the presidents, according to sources here, Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua accepted narrower verification easily and got his contra deal.

It is a misreading to think that the contras will be made to disappear in 90 days while Managua has a full year to deliver on election promises. The 90-day deadline is only for a plan to disarm and relocate the contras, which is going to be very complex and take a good deal longer to carry out.

The Sandinistas have obligated themselves to reform their election laws within two months and then take a series of concrete steps to prove that the opposition will have a fair chance at elections in February 1990. The principle of simultaneous moves has not been abandoned.

Anyway, the chances of a substantial number of contras returning home obviously depend on the Sandinistas' convincing display of willingness to fulfill promises, as do Nicaragua's chances of attracting capital it desperately needs.

Meanwhile, the other Central Americans are busily thinking up ways to intensify international pressure and incentives for Nicaragua. It is significant that these involve Europe, Japan and Latin America, not relying exclusively on the United States. Nonetheless, there is no illusion that any plan will really work without U.S. support.

Next week, top European Community officials are to meet with Central American foreign ministers in the Honduran coastal town of San Pedro Sula. Europeans will be asked to offer trade concessions on condition that all Central American countries — read Nicaragua — practice democracy, and to put their bilateral aid to Nicaragua in escrow until it complies. A similar maneuver is under way with Japan.

That is one side of the problem. Human and technical difficulties in dissolving the U.S.-built contra forces will be even greater than the political issue. Honduras is understandably worried. There is an ominous precedent in Chiang Kai-shek's Third and Fifth Armies, which fled into northern Burma after the Chinese Revolution.

Never resettled, they became autonomous bandits living mainly off drug trafficking. That lasted some 25 years. Central America is much too small and vulnerable for an armed force trained only to fight to be left to its own devices without causing grave troubles, eventually to the United States as well as to Honduras.

Above all, Hondurans fear a situation where their army of 15,000 would get into a fight to disarm the 11,000 concentrated contra troops.

Obviously they would not want to bomb them out of existence, nor push the contras disarmed across the border to face the heavily armed Sandinistas. The only acceptable solution they can see is an "international presence" to do the job.

The U.S. Agency for International Development is feeding 60,000 people under the Humanitarian Assistance Program to the contras and their families. Many more Nicaraguans are here as refugees.

No one doubts that if the United States simply offers to take them in, there will be a sudden surge of last-minute contra "recruits" demanding the right to be included.

Most contras are teen-agers and young adults with little education and no skills beyond combat training. They are largely peasants who resented Sandinista attempts to force their society into ideological compliance.

Dispersing and resettling them is a moral and political responsibility that the Hondurans rightly expect the international community, especially the United States, to share.

Washington should see it as an advantage that the Central Americans are taking the initiative in such a delicate dilemma. Supporting them is an obligation and a way to forge a bipartisan stand that will make it easier to get over fierce U.S. political divisions as well.

The New York Times.

Let's Do Without Steel Import Quotas

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Just four days before the 1988 presidential election, George Bush, anxious to wrap up Pennsylvania's 25 electoral votes, wrote Republican Senator John Heinz that he would extend the Reagan steel import quotas after their scheduled expiration on Sept. 30, 1989.

Senator Heinz had been lobbying for such a commitment on behalf the powerful steel companies. Pennsylvania went for Mr. Bush, and now the industry is pressing him to deliver on his promise. What they want is another five years of protection through extension of the misnamed "Voluntary" Restraint Agreements (VRAs). These limit imports to 20.2 percent of U.S. consumption.

Mr. Bush's letter said he would keep quotas in effect until he could persuade other countries to scrap "market distorting practices," primarily subsidies.

If the steel industry extracts another five years of protection, it will only be after a bitter fight — not with consumer groups or academics struggling for some abstract principle of free trade, but with their own customers, the steel-using manufacturers of the United States. These argue that the industry is now in good financial shape, producing steel at a cost-per-ton less than competitors in Japan, West Germany and South Korea.

Caterpillar, one of America's leading manufacturers and exporters of heavy construction equipment, said last September that because of the quota limits, prices for various steel products had increased by 8 to 30 percent, just since the beginning of 1988. Had quotas not been been in effect, Caterpillar contended, the increases would have been on the order of 4 to 8 percent.

An even more compelling argument against another five years of import limits is that higher prices would prevent Caterpillar and other manufacturers from meeting export competition in the 1990s. If one of the basic policy goals of the U.S. government and its allies is to reduce the American trade deficit, American companies will have to boost exports. Are import quotas protecting one American industry (makers of raw steel makers) at the expense of another (users of raw steel)?

Yes, according to a report prepared by The Stern Group, Inc., for the steel users. The steel industry is profitable again, running at 95 percent of capacity, compared to 70 percent in 1984 and 1985. In part because the decline in the dollar, U.S. steel prices are competitive for the first time since the 1960s. But the cost of putting a 20 percent cap on the volume of allowable imports has begun to boost prices and create shortages of some products.

The steel industry is not mature enough to throw away the quota crutch and walk on its own, having been hooked on one form of trade protection or another since 1968. The VRAs "are just beginning to work," moans an elaborate presentation by the American Iron and Steel Institute. It says another five years are needed to help the industry modernize and remain competitive. It says Caterpillar is wrong to blame the steel quotas for higher prices, which it says should be attributed to worldwide demand and exchange rate fluctuations.

But if the quotas do not act to boost prices, one wonders why the industry insists on having them. Ronald Reagan imposed import limits in 1984 in response to the industry's complaint that steel was being dumped at unfairly low prices. Mr. Bush's letter to Senator Heinz reiterated dumping as the rationale for the whole protectionist program.

The steel industry can't have it both ways. It can't argue, on the one hand, that without quotas, foreign producers with huge capacity would dump steel in America, undercutting U.S. producers; and on the other hand contend that current high prices have nothing to do with quotas that cut back imports.

Those anxious to continue spoon-feeding the steel industry would do well to read John P. Hoerr's book "And the Wolf Finally Came — The Decline of the American Steel Industry." Mr. Hoerr, a veteran labor reporter, pulls no punches. He faults greedy bankers for having generated some of the competing steel capacity in the Third World. But his condemnation of massive judgmental errors by steel company leaders, acting out of "market myopia" and "organizational rigidity," is convincing. It makes me want to throw all of the Steel Institute's pro-quota propaganda into the wastebasket.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: For an 8 Hour Day

NEW YORK — The revived movement for an eight hour day began yesterday [Feb. 23], under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. Last night a mass meeting was held in Cooper Union, at which Robert Ingersoll, Felix Adler, Roger A. Pryor, Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation, and others spoke. Agitation meetings will be held in all the principal cities and towns on July 4, and Labor Day this year. May 1, 1890, has been selected as the day on which the eight hour day is to go into operation.

1914: Blast in Hungary

VIENNA — The palace of Mgr. Miklessy, the new Bishop of Debreczin, in Hungary, was blown up by dynamite yesterday morning [Feb. 22], six persons being killed. Mgr. Miklessy escaped unhurt. The building was completely destroyed. Investigation shows that three dynamite cartridges were placed immediately beneath the bishop's bedroom. This outrage affords an indication of the serious nature of the conflict of nationalities in Hungary. The Hungarian Government some months ago decided to establish an Orthodox bishopric at Debreczin. The bishopric was formed by taking the Roumanian parishes from a number of other dioceses.

1939: Splitting Belgium

BRUSSELS — A wedge into the national unity of Belgium figured in the government's declaration of policy this afternoon [Feb. 23], when Premier Hubert Pierlot announced the new government's intention of dividing the Ministry of Public Instruction into two administrative sections, one for Wallonia and one for Flanders. This concession to the Flemings' demand for cultural autonomy was generally interpreted here as a first step to complete administrative autonomy for each of the two linguistic sections of Belgium, leading, possibly, to a new Constitution on a federal basis.

OPINION

Bush in China: A Missile Problem

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — If you keep tugging on a loose thread, the Hong Kong tailors warn, your whole suit could fall apart.

Here's a loose thread: In Chicago, consular representatives of the People's Republic of China are now forbidden to travel in their consular cars outside the environs of Cook County. Public transportation, yes; private cars, no.

Tug gently on that stray fact. Why can't these Chinese diplomats travel in their own vehicles to catch whatever is playing in Peoria? What are Americans afraid they may see?

Nothing. It is part of a proper tit-for-tat policy, begun last Oct. 24, reciprocating for a seemingly weird policy of the Chinese government.

For some reason, U.S. diplomats in Shenyang, a large city between Beijing and the border of North Korea, are forbidden to drive unaccompanied to see what's happening along the border.

Tug again. What might U.S. officials in China want to eyeball, and perhaps photograph or ask questions about, along that road that has the Chinese so sensitive? We know from satellites that no top-secret military or research installation is hidden there.

The road that Americans cannot travel unaccompanied runs from Beijing alongside the railroad line to Dandong, on the Yalu River. That is where the train crosses into North Korea, delivering missile-length boxes first to Sinuiju and later to the port of Nampo.

Keep tugging. These are the ports from which North Korea exports missiles and missile-support electronics to Iran, Libya *and Syria. Some U.S. officials,* whose suspicions are pooh-poohed in the State Department, believe that these intermediate-range ballistic missiles are built in China, sent by rail to North Korea and transshipped to the Middle East terrorist nations.

A company of great *interest to intel*ligence and national missile watchers is Polytechnology, affiliated with Citic, the Chinese trading-banking-industrial development combine. Polytech is said to be staffed by the sons and daughters of China's leading political families, whose prestigious rice bowls will be hard to break.

China denies selling Silkworm missiles *to Iran,* or any missiles to *Libya,* Iraq or Syria that might be used to deliver locally produced poison gas warheads.

The Chinese do not deny — indeed, proudly assert — a deal made last year to supply Saudi Arabia with CSS-2 East Wind missiles, with a range up to 2,000 miles (about 3,200 kilometers).

That Chinese-Saudi missile deal stunned Washington, which mistakenly *thought that neither Beijing nor Riyadh* would alter the balance of power in the Middle East without at least checking with the United States.

Frank Carlucci, then secretary of defense, was dispatched to the Chinese capital last September to seek assurances *that no missilery would be sold* to the Terrorist Club.

Now here is where at least some of the suit falls apart. Mr. Carlucci, operating without presidential supervision or senatorial oversight, may have thought he had assurances from the Chinese to stop the dangerous spread of missiles, in return for secret promises of more U.S. technical aid. He passed the word around pre-election Washington: Not to worry.

But the Chinese are proud to compete with superpowers on rocketry, and are the subtlest negotiators. They may be keeping their word, if such was given, not to export missiles to the Middle East — but that would not include weaponry to North Korea, which may be falsely promising not to transship from Nampo. Equally important, the Chinese leadership may believe it is free to sell the equipment and know-how to any nation seeking to make missile systems on its own soil.

The embarrassing question President Bush will hate to ask, when he visits China this weekend, is this:

Is a Chinese company on the verge of a deal to supply Moammar Gadhafi, or anyone, with the technical package needed not only to produce but to launch and guide missiles?

Mr. Bush should not put his personal inclination to be a polite visitor above America's national interest. He *can hope, with delicacy but with firm*ness, that Chinese missile support systems — using such hot stuff as cable digital communications, pulse width modulation or microcomputer technology — are not for sale to dictators endangering world peace.

Deng Xiaoping will catch his drift: Without a credible and reportable agreement to restrict missile delivery systems, China can expect no further U.S. technological cooperation.

With that understood, the two leaders can clink glasses, reminisce, pose in front of the Great Wall and otherwise pre-empt the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev.

The New York Times.

And a Human Rights Problem

By Roberta Cohen

WASHINGTON — When George Bush visited China as vice president in 1985, he raised the issue of human rights. Now, as president, he has the opportunity again. He has already made a symbolic gesture by inviting China's leading dissident, astrophysicist Fang Lizhi, to a dinner he will hold in Beijing. What is more important is that he continue and develop the dialogue on human rights that he began with the Chinese government four years ago.

Mr. Bush is one of the few American *presidents to have addressed this issue.* When President Richard Nixon made his historic trip to Beijing in 1972, human rights were absent from the agenda. The desire to normalize relations and the recognition that China could be an important counterweight to the Soviet *Union overrode all other considerations.*

President Jimmy Carter discussed the issue with Chinese leaders, but his administration moved very gingerly on human rights in China. Patt Derian, Mr. Carter's assistant secretary of state for human rights, became so frustrated with the administration's caution that she complained in 1980 to the secretary of state that U.S. human rights policy toward China was "notable for its nonexistence."

The Reagan administration took office in 1981 loudly criticizing Communist regimes for rights violations, but one of its first acts was to reverse Carter administration policy and approve the sale of police equipment to China's Public Security Bureau, known to be responsible for the worst human rights violations in the country. The administration expanded the sale of U.S. arms and high technology, approved development loans and encouraged investment in China in flagrant disregard of human rights abuses.

It is time to recognize that ignoring China's human rights violations is a disservice both to U.S. interests and to China's. The Bush administration wants to build stronger relations with China, and the American people overwhelmingly support that goal. But real and lasting improvement cannot take place *while China continues to violate* basic norms of conduct, and the cause of closer relations will not be helped by giving China's leaders the impression that the U.S. government can be counted on to remain silent on the issue.

There is no longer any real justification *for silence. The United States and* China have had full diplomatic relations for more than 10 years. A network of governmental, business, educational and cultural ties is in place. Not only can American afford to speak frankly now, it must. Mr. Bush can do this. He knows *the Chinese better than any American* president ever has, better indeed than any senior official of his administration.

Mr. Bush should candidly urge Chinese leaders to release all political prisoners, notably Democracy Movement members Wei Jingsheng, Liu Qing, Xu Wenli and Wang Xizhe, who have suffered long, harsh imprisonment for advocating genuine elections, freedom of speech *and institution of the rule of law.*

The ill treatment of Tibetans, which has aroused concern in a number of countries, should also be on the agenda, as should China's extensive labor camp and prison system. And the Chinese government should be urged to allow entry to human rights groups in accordance with international practice.

The writer was deputy assistant secretary of state for human rights in the Carter administration. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Hoo Nose, Mebbe Itz Sensibbl

By Howard Kleinberg

MIAMI — Her name was Mrs. Banning, she was my first grade teacher and, 50 years later, I still haven't the slightest idea of what her first name was. Probably "Killer."

She was typical of American teachers in those days, totally authoritarian, dour and sour and, in the context of the times, the closest comparison I could make to Adolf Hitler.

MEANWHILE

Err, my memory recalls, and you were kaput. Spell a word wrong and you would have to spell it right 500 times on the blackboard.

That type of teaching — with vinegar and intimidation — appears to *have passed from the scene. In its* place there are new ways to approach old problems and probably they work, but the style remains as foreign to me as is the new math — so named about 20 years ago.

To illustrate:

My six-year-old grandson's first grade writing project last month was about the Reagans' departure from the White House. On manila construction paper, he pasted a color photo snipped from the newspaper. It showed Nancy and Ronald Reagan both *appearing emotionally over*whelmed after bidding farewell to their White House staff. The president was dabbing at his nose with a tissue. Nancy had her hand across her cheek, and her eyes looked weepy.

Below the photo, in my grandson's handwriting, appeared these words:

I theck ther sade
bekaus theare haf to leve
the wit haws.
He is holding a tithu.
He is waring a tie.

The teacher wrote: "Wonderful. I love reading your story!"

Mrs. Banning would have kept the kid after school. He would have been so arm-weary from working the blackboard he would not have been able to raise it to ask to go to the bathroom.

But Mrs. Banning's style is passé. Instead, at the beginning level, "theck" is acceptable for "think," "bekaus" for "because," "tithu" for "tissue," "waring" for "wearing" — all in the name of creative and phonetic thought.

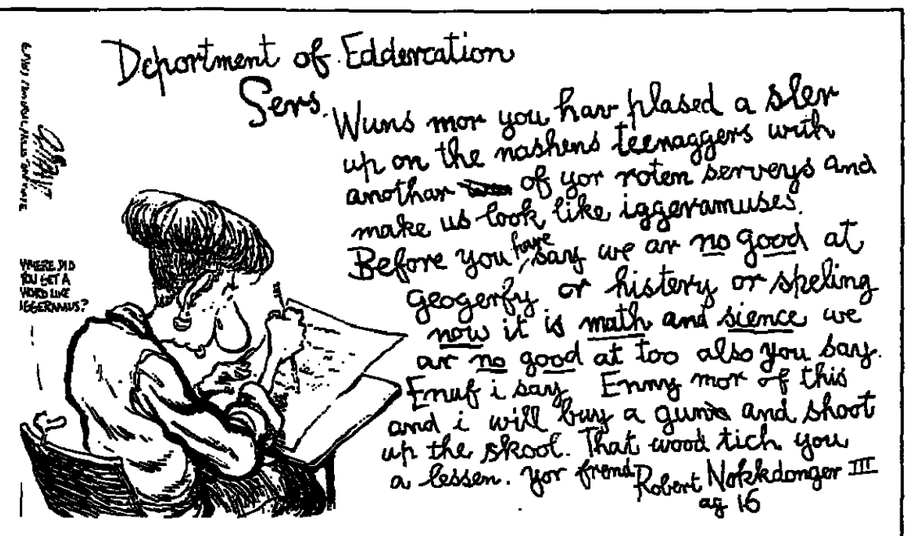
I asked the head of language arts for one of the largest school systems in the United States how such misspellings could be tolerated, even at first grade level. (Not only tolerated but praised, in the example of my grandson's recent paper.) She told me that what she called "invented spelling" is acceptable if it is recognizable, because the theory is that too much correction at such an early stage discourages the young student.

"If you always correct a very young child from spelling 'candy' as 'kandy,'" she explained, "it can make learning more difficult. At least the child is learning to spell a word close to "candy." We'll get the child straightened out in due course."

I guess that will work as well as did the teacher terrorism of my early learning years. I do not recall that America in my generation has produced *a nation of great spellers,* despite the tyrannical emphasis placed on spelling words correctly.

Allthough I half a slyt prablum wif the axeptenz of suj a praktyz, I gess modren day teechrz no bessd abowd thees thikz.

Cox News Service.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Patriot or a Felon?

In response to "North: Patriot or Felon?" (Opinion, Feb. 1):

The editorial concludes with the query: "Was Oliver North acting as a loyal public servant or as a rogue warrior?

To an East European political refugee, the answer is negative on both counts. The query brings to mind one of Thomas Macaulay's observations: "The measure of a man is what he would do if he knew he never would be found out." Mr. North's patriotism is unassailable, but his disregard of Congress and his scheming with doubtful characters to obtain a deal repeatedly and explicitly ruled out by President Reagan is more like directing a hectic James Bond scenario gone wrong than fulfilling the role of a loyal public servant.

A warrior? I count as heroes the lads who fought at Iwo Jima, the crew of the ill-fated aircraft sent to rescue the Tehran hostages, John Glenn and the other pioneer astronants — as well as all the unsung men who face life-threatening challenges. Juggling bank accounts, however, calls for no valor.

Trying to act like Machiavelli and Robin Hood simultaneously is, I believe, neither criminal nor lethal. But it certainly indicates lack of judgment and an odd interpretation of moral integrity.

E. C. DESSEWFFY.
Cascais, Portugal.

Should Drugs Be Legal?

Regarding "A Drug Train Is Coming Down on Us" (Feb. 6):

I could not let slide A. M. Rosenthal's specious analogy comparing legalization of drugs with giving guns to children. I believe I speak for the majority of those who favor legalization of all such abused substances when I say that we would support the harshest sanctions, including the death penalty, for those who would supply these drugs to children.

As to legalization for adults, it would not be a cure-all. It would do nothing to ameliorate the huge medical costs of addiction, nor would it prevent people from becoming addicted and destroying their lives. It would, however, remove huge financial incentives for dealers to expand their clientele as much as possible.

Nor can prohibition solve these problems. If it could, alcoholism would have been nonexistent in the United States during the 1920s. We shall always have among us these slow suicides. What legalization *would* do would be to stem the rising tide of violent crime.

TERENCE GEOGHEGAN.
Malaga, Spain.

Earlier Contraptions

In response to the report "In Japan, Wealthy Conformists Are Being Driven to Something Flaky" (Feb. 14):

The Japanese are not all that inventive. The PAO, S-Cargo and other automotive monstrosities are only belated heirs to the Citroën 2CV and the Volkswagen Beetle.

RUDOLF VOLL.
Hong Kong.

Teach Them Together

In response to "Yes, Blacks Are Different: They Aren't From Europe" (Meanwhile, Feb. 9):

Education is certainly the answer to the trauma of blacks, but not education that emphasizes separateness. America's sin has been its acceptance of two standards, one for black students and one for everyone else. This has led to the deterioration of U.S. schools and the emergence of a largely illiterate and hostile group of young adults — black and white.

The country and black culture would be better served if America's youth received an education that provided them with the necessities for managing their lives. Does an Afro-centric education provide that? I think not. America needs an educational system that upholds and reaffirms standards; that is based on merit, not race; that educates more than it baby-sits.

CHRISTOPHER M. VEITH.
Duisburg, West Germany.

GENERAL NEWS

ASIAN TOPICS

People's Daily Aims For Wider Appeal

The People's Daily, the voice of the Communist Party and China's leading newspaper, is trying out a new look in an effort to win back readers by giving them more of the news that interests them, The Associated Press reports from Beijing. The paper prints four million copies, the most of any daily in *China, but circulation* is down 20 percent in recent years.

In a front-page letter Monday to its readers, the paper promised more and timelier news.

Monday's issue was filled with the usual reports of officials making speeches and opening meetings. But in a modest breakthrough, international news was displayed on the front page. Several developing stories were reported. An unusual report appeared on the status of China's military draft. More photographs lined the pages.

But thus far, the People's Daily remains the stodgiest of the four biggest Chinese dailies. The No. 2 paper, the Worker's Daily, promotes greater power for the state-run labor union. The Legal Daily often is filled with lurid stories of murders and rapes. In recent months the No. 4 paper, China Youth News, has run articles on labor strife, prostitution, homosexuality and the uses of liquor for bribery.

As Chen Daqin, a worker in his 20s, gazed into a glass case displaying Monday's editions on bustling Wangfujing Street, he said that "the People's Daily was boring before and it's boring now."

Hong Kong Presses Triad Immunity Plan

Hong Kong's Triad Renunciation Panel has received requests for more than 800 applications in the first 12 weeks of operation, Coleen Geraghty of the International Herald Tribune reports. Members of the crime gangs who renounce their affiliation may gain immunity *from prosecution.* Membership in triads is a criminal offense in Hong Kong. About 100,000 people in Hong Kong belong to them but the vast majority are inactive.

Kenneth Mok, chairman of the panel, said applications had been requested from school teachers, merchants, factory workers, students, civil servants, *clergymen and hawkers.* He said some triad members had grown disillusioned with or fearful of the triad societies. Others, including a few potential emigrants, wanted to purge their records of triad-related offenses.

Around Asia

Malaysia's nine hereditary rulers meet Tuesday and Wednesday to pick a new king. The favorite is Sultan Azlan Shah, 60, of Perak, a British-educated former judge, because Perak is the only state that has not had a ruler elected king. But official sources say Tunku Jaafar Abdul *Rahman, 67, ruler of* Negri Sembilan state, has emerged as a possible contender because he is closer to Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad. Malaysia's nine hereditary rulers rotate the appointment of Yang di-Pertuan Agong, or paramount ruler, every five years.

A proposal to erect Asia's tallest building has won preliminary approval from the Town Planning Board in Hong Kong. This week the board unveiled the plans of Gordon Wu, a businessman, for a 90-story hotel and office complex that would overshadow the Bank of China building by two meters (about six feet). Mr. Wu says he wants to regain the distinction of owning Hong Kong's tallest building, which he lost when the Bank of China constructed a 313-meter headquarters that towers above his Hopewell Centre.

An Indonesian artist, Augustin Sibarani, is suing the national bank governor for allegedly reproducing his painting of a national hero on a banknote. Mr. Sibarani gave the painting of Sisingamangaraja XII, a resistance leader against the Dutch, to the late President Sukarno in 1962 but says the gift did not include copyright, the Jakarta Post reports. Mr. Sibarani said he was honored to have his painting used even with the subject's ears shifted and looking more tired than the original, but is suing Bank Indonesia for 750 million rupiah ($430,000).

Arthur Higbee

MORALE: *Discontent and Threats of Resignations in Bonn's Air Force*

(Continued from Page 1)

armed forces, bringing home stories of inefficient training and, worse, political education for their officers that seems increasingly out of touch with the world of East-West détente painted by West German politicians.

"It's the Defense Ministry that is the most disconcerted of all in the armed forces," a diplomat said after reading his embassy's report on the military.

A special meeting of fighter pilots in January produced the tally of flight officers and weapons operators disgruntled enough to leave the service, and the pilots issued a statement saying that the government, *which ordered military mis*sions, should not leave the pilots to be criticized for carrying out orders.

Publicly, Mr. Scholz disputes as "quite unjustified" suggestions that West Germany's commitment to NATO might be weakening because of signs of liberalization in the Soviet Union and slackening military pressure on NATO's frontline.

He cites the government's willingness to take the politically unpopular step of extending the length of military service for West German draftees from 15 months to 18 months, starting in June, to make up for a drop in the number of West Germans males eligible for the draft.

Lieutenant Colonel Wolf Poulet, a Defense Ministry spokesman, said that the burden of conscription was "very *unpopular" in* West Germany. "We do it to keep our alliance commitments on manpower," he said.

He noted that the United States and Britain had ended their drafts and that other allies were curtailing the length of service for conscripts.

But the pattern, diplomats said, is of growing government confusion about military policy. West *German officials are* reluctant to resist public pressure for relief from what one official calls an "annoyance syndrome" involving all the disruptions of normal life due to military activity. But officials also hesitate to embark on any radical rethinking — for example, redeploying allied forces so that troops travel less to get into position *for training* or warfare.

"They are waiting for arms control to solve their problems for them," a diplomat said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Scholz has prevailed on allied governments to curb low-flying exercises. He has also presided over cutbacks in the training of West German and allied troops in the country, including cancellation this year of NATO's biggest annual exercise, Reforger. The exercise normally involves re*inforcements flown from* the United States.

These signs of doubt in the government about the need for expensive, disruptive full-scale training maneuvers have coincided with growing morale problems in the ground forces.

The number of conscientious objectors has risen steadily since 1986 *and shot to a high last year:* 77,104 out of the draft call of roughly 240,000, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

Defense Ministry officials said that draft-age West Germans who wanted to do community work instead of military service were rushing to enroll before June, when community work, as an alternative to the draft, is to be lengthened from 20 months to 24 months.

The exact problem is a topic of wide debate these days in West Germany, with several books and press reports on it. A common thread is that many West Germans are uncertain about the role of military strength, and of West Germany's armed forces, because they believe that peace is breaking out in Europe.

"Most West Germans have never felt comfortable with Germans in uniform because we have bad memories of militaristic abuses," said Andreas von Bulow, a leading military theoretician of the opposition Social Democrats.

The problem, he and others say, is not mainly German discomfort with the military establishment. Nor, they say, does the morale question represent "military restiveness" or a threat to democracy in West Germany. "The armed forces play only a marginal part in the national life in the Federal Republic," Mr. von Bulow said.

It is symptomatic of a questioning national mood, diplomats said, that the armed forces have started worrying about being alienated from the general population. Worries among military personnel about losing ground economically to civilians also have grown.

"West Germans, including many leaders, have gone farther than other Westerners in believing that the military threat from the East is vanishing," a French official said.

The Kohl government is faulted by diplomats for what they say was its mishandling of the mounting resentment among West Germans over military burdens — from defending the need to keep modernizing nuclear and conventional weapons to justifying the need for low-flying and for big infantry maneuvers that block road traffic and damage farm land.

Mr. Steinhoff, who handled the trauma in West German public opinion after a long series of Star*fighter* F-104 jet crashes in the 1960s, now has recommended temporarily canceling acrobatics at air shows.

"They had become too big, too expensive, without real purpose," he said. Instead, military displays *will be confined to demonstrations* of warplanes' normal capabilities.

But Mr. Steinhoff has avoided publicly supporting calls to end low-flying by West German and allied pilots. Military specialists maintain that allied pilots must be kept constantly in practice so that they could reach Warsaw Pact targets by flying under the radar coverage of Soviet anti-aircraft defenses.

According to Mr. Scholz, low-flying must be curtailed by "a marked reduction" in the number of flights. West Germans' opposition to low flying, he said, "is one of the biggest political problems here."

ISRAEL: *Shevardnadze Presses for UN-Sponsored Mideast Peace Talks*

(Continued from Page 1)

bly lead to isolation "among even its staunchest friends."

"By the same token," he said, "the question would arise of applying sanctions against Israel as a country engaged in massive violations of the rights of the civilian population."

The Soviet proposal is for the five permanent members of the UN Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — to embark on preparatory talks between themselves and with Israel, the Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization on setting up an international Middle East conference.

Mr. Shevardnadze said a deadline should be set so that the preparations were complete within six to nine months.

Israel rejects the idea because it views the United Nations as pro-Arab and the proposed conference as coercive. Mr. Shevardnadze termed the proposed conference "more than just a mediator" and "a kind of safety net to guarantee the negotiations from failures."

In answer to questions, Mr Shevardnadze took issue with a statement he attributed to Mr. Bush saying that the Soviet role in the Middle East should be limited.

"That is sad," he said. "It *injects* the element of rivalry. If the United States can single-handedly resolve all the issues in the Middle East, we would applaud that. But no country in the world can do that. There must be a collective effort to defuse the Middle East crisis."

In his written statement, he said, "The policy of pushing each other out of the region has to be abandoned in favor of constructive cooperation for the sake of peace and tranquility in the Middle East."

Despite this assertion, Mr Shevardnadze's initiative has emphasized the re-emergence of Moscow as a diplomatic champion of the PLO and of many Arab nations at a time when U.S. policy in the region seems inactive, Arab analysts said.

His statement, moreover, seemed to propel Soviet thinking — rather than any new ideas from Washington — to the center of Middle East peace efforts.

Mr. Shevardnadze said the Middle East's arms buildup meant that the region "faced the threat of an arms race which sooner or later could degenerate into a nuclear face-off."

That was one reason, he said, that it was "necessary to internationalize the search for a settlement in the Middle East."

"Maintaining the current situation," he said, "is not possible for anyone — not for the Palestinians, not for Arabs, not for Israel itself."

11 Feared Dead In Austrian Crash

The Associated Press

VIENNA — A plane carrying 11 persons, including a government minister, crashed into Lake Constance on Thursday near the Swiss border, and all aboard were feared dead.

The nine-seat Aerocommander AC-90 from Austria's Rheinthalflug airline, was preparing to land at Altenrhein just over the border when it went down, an airline spokeswoman said. "We have to fear that there are dead," she said. The passengers included Austria's social affairs minister, Alfred Dallinger, 62. There were two crew members.

A previously unknown group calling itself the Austrian People's Army claimed responsibility for the crash in a telephone call to the West German news agency DPA.

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El Salvador Rejects Rebel Truce Plan

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — In almost certain doom for a guerrilla peace initiative, senior members of the army and the governing Christian Democrats have rejected a rebel plan to stop fighting in return for reducing the size of the armed forces and postponing elections.

A senior member of a political party allied with the guerrillas, speaking before the government and the army had publicly announced their responses, said he assumed the proposal would be rejected.

The armed forces, which have severely criticized previous proposals to delay the March 19 elections, issued a statement Wednesday saying the leftist guerrillas were using their "most nefarious strategic plans" as part of a continuing attempt to seize power through force.

"It is a worn-out strategy put into play by the Communists," the statement said, quoting Colonel Juan Orlando Zepeda, the commander of the First Infantry Brigade.

The rebel proposal was made Tuesday on the second and final day of negotiations between representatives of the country's political parties and the leftist guerrillas, who are banded together in a coalition known as the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

At a news conference in Mexico on Wednesday, spokesmen for the rebels said a rejection of their plan "would practically be a declaration of war, a reiteration of a warlike attitude."

Government and army officials said the rebels appeared to have purposefully included fatal flaws in their plan.

They dismissed the plan as an attempt to drive a political wedge between the government and the armed forces and isolate the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, or ARENA, which enjoys a substantial lead in the polls.

The Salvadoran talks, held at a Mexican government resort in Oaxtepec, were the first between the two sets of political forces. While both sides said they had been pleasantly surprised by the serious and amiable tone, the meeting ended without any accord.

The rebels, who have boycotted the last five elections, agreed last month to take part in the vote and abide by its results provided the balloting was postponed. They suggested a six-month delay, to Sept. 15.

The army and all major political parties rejected that plan as unconstitutional, but under intense pressure from the United States, which finances the all-but-bankrupt government, the parties finally agreed to discuss the proposal in Mexico.

Rebel officials in Mexico said the Christian Democrats were the most adamant opponents of any election delay, which would cost the party control of government resources during the campaign.

But ARENA too is widely presumed to be strongly opposed to any postponement.

Abel Wolman, Water Chlorinator, Dies

Reuters

BALTIMORE — Abel Wolman, 96, who brought safer drinking water to millions with his pioneering work in chlorination, died Wednesday.

In 1918, while working for the Maryland Department of Health, Mr. Wolman and a chemist, Linn H. Enslow, developed a formula for treating water with chlorine.

The idea of chlorinating water dated back to the 1880s, but the two made the concept workable with a formula, based on factors such as the acidity and bacterial content of water, to calculate the amount of chlorine needed.

The system remains in use around the world.

Mr. Wolman had been a consultant on water sanitation to local governments in the United States, the United Nations and to about 50 nations, including Egypt, Britain, India, Israel, Ghana and Taiwan. He earned dozens of international honors, the most recent in June, shortly after his birthday, when the Pan American Health Organization cited him for "extraordinary contributions to public health."

He was born in Baltimore, the fourth of six children of Polish immigrants. He received bachelor's degrees in both arts and science from Johns Hopkins and joined the faculty in 1921. In 1937 the university awarded him an honorary doctorate in engineering.

■ *Other deaths:*

Aldo Joseph Jacuzzi, 67, the head of a family company whose whirlpool bath became a symbol of affluence and indulgence in the 1970s, in Little Rock, Arkansas. The time and cause of his death was not available.

Harold Christensen, 84, a dancer, teacher and for 33 years the director of the San Francisco Ballet school, of prostate cancer Monday in San Anselmo, California.

Doris deKeyserlingk, 86, a native of Russia who served as an interpreter at the Nuremberg trials and became the first woman granted tenure at Williams College, as a professor of Russian, Tuesday in Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Harry Brand, 92, a movie press agent, Wednesday in Hollywood. He had been in failing health for several years. Known for his wit, his best publicized remark was after Marilyn Monroe married Joe DiMaggio. "We're not losing a star," he said. "We're gaining an outfielder."

Marcel Jacno, 84, who designed the package for Gauloises Bleues cigarettes, in Paris Wednesday from a heart condition. He also created the label on Courvoisier cognac, the masthead for France-Soir and posters for the Comédie Française and the Opéra.

Hans Hellmut Kirst, 74, one of Germany's most successful novelists, of heart failure Thursday in Bremen. A career soldier, he gained prominence in the 1940s with his "08/15" trilogy, a story of ordinary German troops. He wrote 46 novels. Many were translated, into 28 languages, and they sold more than 12 million copies worldwide.

Mildred Burke, a women's world wrestling champion who attributed her success to her muscular build and her alligator clutch hold, Saturday in Los Angeles.

Joan Woodbury, 73, who starred in dozens of low-budget films before turning to local stage productions, of respiratory failure caused by tuberculosis on Wednesday in Desert Hot Springs, California.

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FRANCE

Sale by public auction at the Tribunal de Grande Instance de NANTERRE, Thursday, March 9, 1989 at 2 p.m.

ANTONY (Hauts-de-Seine)

4 to 18 Ave. du Président J.F. Kennedy
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25 Rue Maurice-Pillet - Starting Price: F.Fr. 325,000.

The above three lots are not rented and not built upon. The specification conditions are available for consultation at the Office of the clerk of the Tribunal of Nanterre. Contact the Office of Me. WISLIN, Attorney, 7 Ave. de Madrid, 92200 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE (47.47.25.30 from 4 to 6 p.m.) - MINITEL 3616 JAVEN. Visits: 4 to 18 and 26 to 28 Ave. du Président J.F. Kennedy will be held Thursday, March 2, 1989 at 10 and 11 a.m. (Me. BROSSARD, Court usher).

FRANCE

Auction sale at the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris
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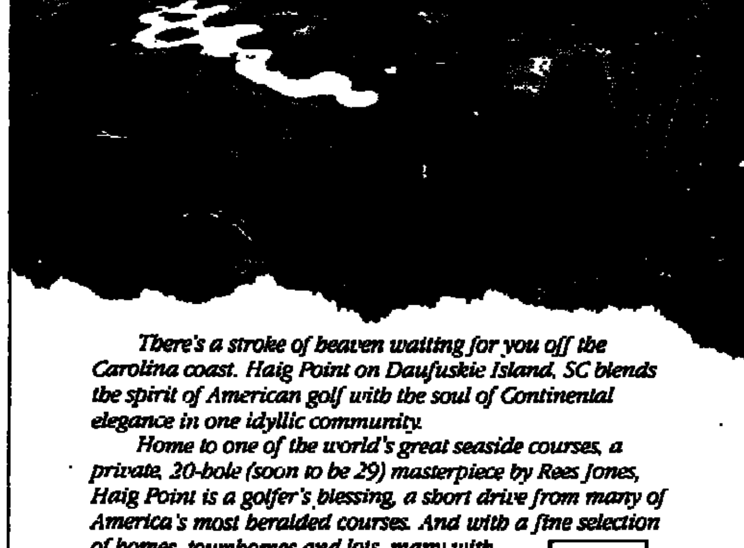

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TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Flower Power in Philadelphia

■ The *Philadelphia* Flower Show, said to be the world's largest held indoors, will take place March 5 to 12 at the Philadelphia Civic Center. There will be 51 exhibits, with the centerpiece "Color Through the Seasons," which will portray the same garden in winter, spring and summer.

Wildlife Excursions in Bhutan

■ The Himalayan nation of *Bhutan*, seeking to halt a decrease in tourism, has opened some wildlife sanctuaries, including migration sites of the black-necked crane. Tours to the small kingdom this year also will include visits to valleys where rhododendrons grow to the height of trees and treks to remote areas. One excursion will include visits to the homes of yak herders, another to the Paro Festival, where dancers re-enact ancient Himalayan Buddhist legends. These tours start at about $2,000 for the land package. The wildlife and cross-country trekking tours will be taking the place of trips to temples and other sacred sites, many of which have been closed to outsiders for about a year. The tours are organized by Bhuttan Travel Inc. in New York. Tel: (212) 838-6382.

Some Stretches of Nile Impassable

■ As a result of the drought in Africa, the low level of the Nile beneath the Aswan Dam has made the river nearly impassable by boat. Lake Nasser is at its lowest level since the construction of the Aswan High Dam, with water being released only for spring and fall planting. Recent rainfall on the upper reaches of the river has increased the water level, but one travel company offering boat trips on the Nile has estimated that it may take as long as six years before the 300-mile-long Lake Nasser returns to the level that made the lower stretches of the river navigable by steamers. Some boats have now been built that can make the journey at lower water levels, so travelers should check with the ship company to be sure that the boat they have booked will be able to make the trip (boats operating between Aswan and Luxor have not been affected).

After 'Dundee' Films, Park Sets Fee

■ The Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service has instituted a $5 admission fee (about $3.75 in U.S. dollars) at Kakadu National Park. The 12,500-square-mile (32,300-square-kilometer) reserve, in the Northern Territory, did not charge any admission until Jan. 1. The park has had a steady increase in visitors — 100,000 last year, up 20 percent from 1987 — according to the Northern Territory Tourist Commission, and fees were needed to maintain the park. Blackwell said the increasing popularity of the park came in part from its serving as background in parts of the two "Crocodile Dundee" films.

London Theater Tours

■ From the wings to the royal boxes, the London tours conducted by Stage by Stage take in the behind-the-scenes of 15 West End theaters. Presented by actors, the one-hour tours detail the nuts and bolts of hit shows and examine the superstitions and "grand old traditions" of London theater. Stage by Stage also offers daylong tours and tours backstage combined with a show. (For details contact the British Travel Centre, 12 Regent Street or 156 Shaftesbury Avenue.) The company Stagecraft offers weekend and weeklong courses on different aspects of the theater. Summer sessions in and outside London are also planned. (Details: Stagecraft, 110 Gloucester Avenue, London NW1 8JA. Tel: 483-2681.)

Paris Theater Kiosk

■ A second kiosk selling half-price, day-of-performance theater tickets for more than 100 stages, from the Opéra and the Comédie Française to *café théâtre* or cabaret, has opened in central Paris. The new theater kiosk, at the Châtelet-les Halles RER station, is an outlet of "Kiosk théâtre," 15 Place de la Madeleine. The kiosk at the Place de la Madeleine is open Tuesday to Saturday 12:30 to 8 P.M., Sundays 12.30 to 4 P.M., closed Monday; at Châtelet-les Halles (located in the boutique section): 12:45 to 7 P.M., Tuesday through Saturday.

A Swiss Salute For the Centenary Of Chaplin's Birth

by Mavis Guinard

VEVEY, Switerland — Old clowns never die. Nor do they fade away from people's memories. Not here in Vevey where Charlie Chaplin spent the last years of his life. While most of Switzerland is under a clammy shroud of fog, the sun is shining here as the town prepares to celebrate the 100th anniversary of his birth on April 16.

Sedate little Vevey stirs itself once every 25 years to put on a lavish pageant, the Fête des Vignerons. Veveysans figure they spend 12 years preparing it, a year doing it and 12 years talking about the last one. This time, they are pooling their know-how into a splendid birthday party.

One hundred children are busy learning to doff bowler hats, walk with a swagger and twirl bamboo canes in typical

Chaplin statue in Vevey.

Charlot routines at the dedication of the new Square Chaplin. The president of the Swiss Confederation will come. There will be a procession and more performances under a huge circus top. The family, as it does during Vevey's yearly Festival of Comedy Film; will lend Chaplin movies for the occasion.

An exhibition will describe Chaplin's life in Vevey from 1952 until his death in 1977: the family man, the celebrity — even a tiff about a target range too close for comfort. Although Oona Chaplin — who reportedly would have preferred to celebrate the centenary more quietly — is not expected to appear, the organizers hope that some of the eight Chaplin children who grew up here and actors who starred in his films will turn up.

Pierre Smollik, curator of the camera museum, hopes the festivities will jog memories further. He has been assigned to do a book about Chaplin in Vevey. "He fascinates me. I saw him for the first and last time when I was invited with the group who performed with Annette Chaplin during the last Fête des Vignerons. I can still see Lady Oona carefully place a glass of champagne in Chaplin's hand. He sat in his wheelchair, a little bemused, beaming at the youngsters splashing in the pool. Around Vevey, though people respected their privacy and tried not to stare, I feel the people have lots of casual encounters to tell. The family always had front-row seats when the Knie circus came to town. We were used to running into them in local restaurants, at the supermarket, or strolling along the quay."

On that spot, as if he had come to the end of his road, a life-size statue of a tramp in baggy pants gazes out at Charlie Chaplin's favorite view of the lake and distant Alps.

The retirement years were not just spent in serene contemplation of the view or enjoying a growing family. At the Manoir du Ban, Chaplin worked on "A King in New York," on his only color movie, "A Countess from Hong Kong," and composed musical scores for his early movies. He borrowed the small local movie house to screen rushes or have private showings. He played host to Jean Cocteau, Pablo Picasso, Dawn Addams, Sophia Loren and pianist Clara Haskill. Pictures record the times Chaplin left for Paris to be made a commander of the Legion of Honor, for London to receive a knighthood from the queen, to Venice for a Golden Lion, even to Hollywood for an honorary Oscar. He cast his children in his films and only his last illness cut short plans for a film, "The Freak," that he had written for his daughter Victoria. He did finish his autobiography, adding his own version to 1,500 books about the Chaplin phenomenon.

The first years of his London childhood read like Dickens. But from his parents who were both in vaudeville, by the time he was 9 he had picked up a talent for mimicry and dancing that earned him jobs touring through the provinces with the "Eight Lancashire Lads" and bit parts on the London stage with actors like William Gillette.

By the time he was 20, Chaplin was a successful and savvy English pantomime comedian. On a tour of the United States, he was signed by Keystone to write, produce and act one-reel episodes at the incredible pace

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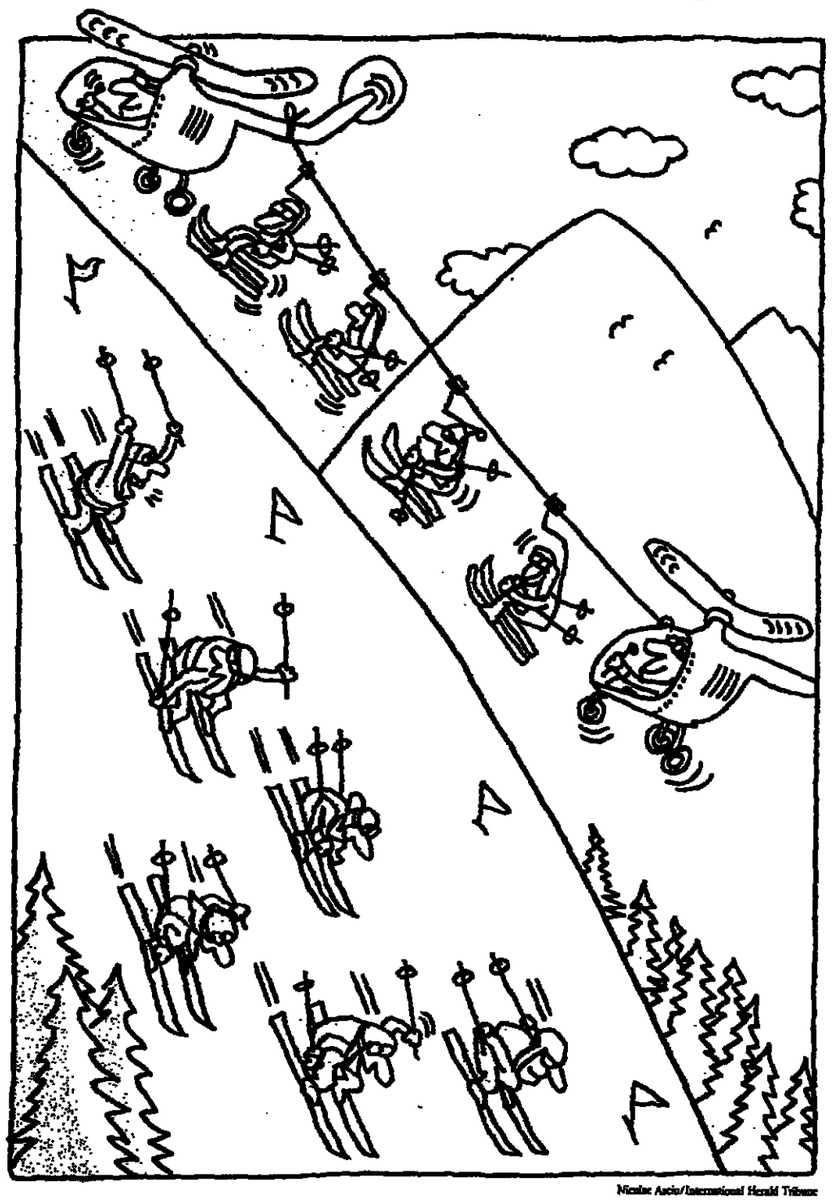
Far From the Skiing Crowd



Nicolas Ascio/International Herald Tribune

Helicopters Lift Hardy to Empty Slopes

by Joe Kirwin

WHEN Leonardo da Vinci came up with his crude design of a helicopter in the 15th century, it was difficult to imagine all the applications the Italian genius envisioned for the radical machine. It's safe to assume one of them wasn't flying to the top of mountains to ski down them.

Only daredevilry and the fierce pursuit of pleasure — not to mention the skiing boom — could spawn such a recreational extravagance. It wasn't until the late 1960s that someone pioneered the idea of flying the whirlybird to mountain peaks, dropping off skiers and then winging off again only to retrieve them at the bottom of some previously unvisited winter wilderness. Hans Moser, an enterprising Austrian who emigrated to British Columbia, started a business that was, in its way, almost as radical as Leonardo's design.

Moser's scheme has now been copied around the world. While British Columbia is still the heli-skiing capital, similar operations have opened in the United States, Europe and New Zealand. The most recent operation is certainly the most exotic: A former Swiss mountain guide started a heli-skiing business this year in the Himalayas.

Perhaps the hordes of skiers who revel in off-piste powder skiing best explain why heli-skiing has thrived. On days when the powder is deep and the sun is shining, skiers turn out in droves. The scene is like a feeding frenzy of sharks; by noon most of the slopes have been ravaged.

With that in mind, it isn't hard to understand why heli-skiing is the ultimate alternative to those

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Ex-Votos as Collectors' Items

by Louis Inturrisi

JUST 50 years ago, almost every Catholic church in Italy had an area set aside on one of its interior walls for displaying ex-votos, small flat silver figures giving visible testimony of the initiation or fulfillment of a believer's vow or *voto*.

The vow usually involved some form of fasting or praying in return for a favor or a cure, and the figures usually represented some part of the human body. A supplicant seeking a cure from heart disease, for example, might purchase a tiny silver heart and hang it next to the statue of the Madonna or a favorite saint.

Similarly, people who had been cured of an ailment or saved from a misfortune might show their gratitude by placing an expensive silver ex-voto in a church or shrine. In this case the ex-voto was embossed with the letters PGR, *per grazia ricevuta*, for a grace received, or VFG, *voto fatto grazie*, a vow was realized, thank you, as a record of the act.

This form of enforcing a vow became so widespread in Italy that in some churches, especially in the south, it was not difficult to find walls covered with silver hearts, feet, eyes, legs, heads and hands as well as livers and breasts.

Gradually the custom of purchasing ex votos as thank-you offerings went out of fashion — due no doubt in some part to the temptation to thievery the silver figures afforded, but also due to their replacement with monetary donations.

Where did all those ex-votos — the legs, hearts, heads, et ceteras — that once shimmered on the walls of the great Baroque churches of Rome and Naples go, once they were removed?

Lately they have been cropping up in antiques stores in Italy and the United States and collectors have been combing flea markets in Rome and Naples to snatch up the best of what has become a collectible.

The custom of leaving small figures at holy places did not begin with Catholicism, however. Ex-votos were common in the classical world, and examples of ex-votos can be found in Greek and Roman cultures. They were common among the Etruscans as far back as the fourth century B.C. Thousands of little terra-cotta statues have been found at sacred Etruscan sites in Lazio and Tuscany.

Some represent body parts — often with the deformity due to the disease from which a cure was sought; others consist of tiny clay heads — delicately sculptured and with very realistic details.

WHEN supplicants had a health or fertility problem, they bought the appropriate statuette and left it at the sacred site, hoping the gods would intervene. Civic museums in every former Etruscan city have glass cases with shelves

Antonello Nosa

A silver ex-voto with eyes.

and shelves of terra-cotta ex-votos taken from the tombs and temples. The Etruscan collections in Rome's Villa Giulia and the Vatican Museum also have a large display of terra-cotta ex-votos.

A seemingly large quantity of these consist of breasts, uteruses and genitals, which seems to indicate that fertility, sexual ability and maybe even venereal disease may have been a common concern in Etruscan times.

In Roman times it was customary for people to vow that, if they were granted a certain prayer or request, they would make an offering or sacrifice to the deity in return for the favor they were granted. The supplicant would then write the request on a tablet and attach it to the cult statue. If the request were granted, he would then set up an inscription next to the tablet recording that the vow had been happily discharged and the favor granted. When this custom was Christianized, it resulted in the habit of buying and placing ex-votos in churches and shrines to give similar testimony to favors received.

In addition to the ex-votos in silver or in silver plate, there are wooden ex-votos that recall the tablets left by the ancient Romans in their temples. These are small wooden plaques painted in primary colors in a primitive style. They show scenes of cures or miraculous events and are charming for their naïve descriptions.

Favorite subjects include death-bed cures as well as exorcisms and children saved from drowning, but sometimes they capture more unusual moments such as a man clutching a tree during a flood, or a female trapeze artist falling to the ground but not, presumably, to her death.

These wooden ex-votos measure about four by six inches (about 10 by 15 centimeters) and are harder to come by, but they are easy to carry. A shop in Rome that has a nice selection is Chimera, 121 Via del Seminario; tel: 679-2126. Not all of the wooden plaques in the store are old, but it's pretty difficult, unless you are an expert, to tell the difference between the antiques and contemporary ones. The prices usually range from about $55 to $185, figured at 1,350 lire to the dollar.

Shops in Rome where you can purchase the silver ex-voto figures are L. Berni, 11 Via di San Vincenzo; tel: 678-5961, near the Trevi fountain, and Galleria del Batik, 29 Via della Pelliccia; tel: 581-6614. The ex-votos in these shops cost between $20 and $40.

Especially interesting are Berni's ex-voto figures of babies wrapped in swaddling clothes that represent a vow made by a child-

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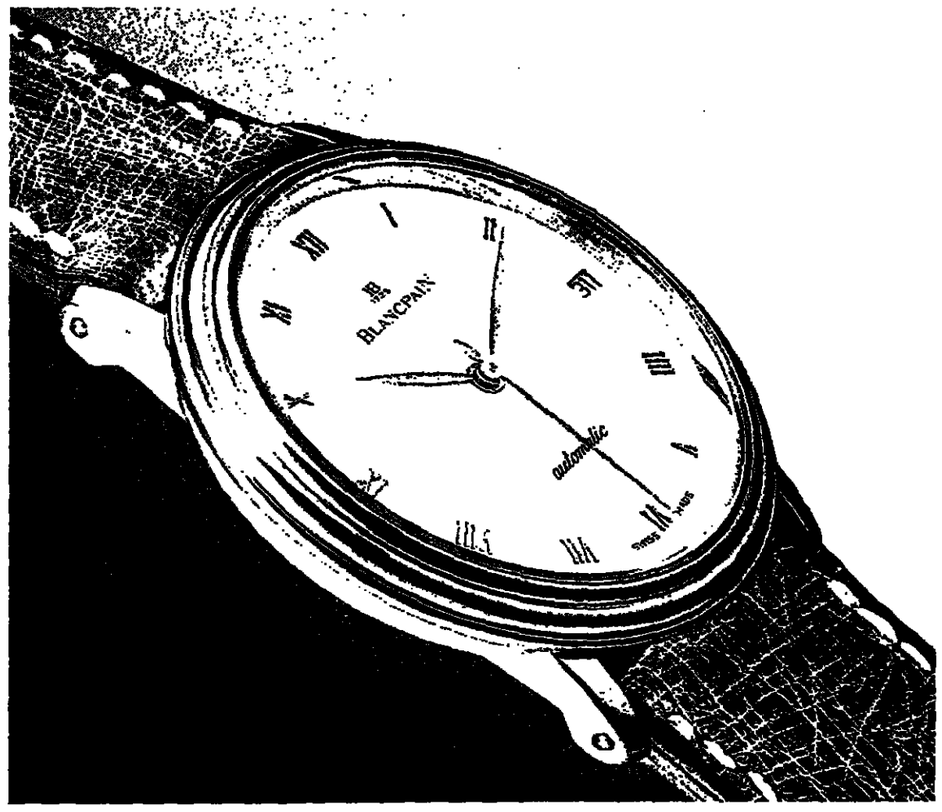

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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

A Checklist for Getting The Best Deals in Europe

by Roger Collis

WELCOME to Europe. Travelers can expect another long hot summer (metaphorically speaking) of airport congestion and sky high prices.

The art of travel is knowing how to cut corners in style. What counts is thorough preparation and attention to detail and to expect the unexpected by staying as flexible as you can.

Here are some ideas for getting the most from a business or pleasure trip in the coming months:

● Choose your European gateway with care. When it comes to crowds and delays, IATA has identified six airports that are critically saturated through a lack of runway and terminal capacity: Milan, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, and London's Heathrow and Gatwick. Unless you want to go to these cities, you'll find that Schiphol, Paris and Copenhagen are more civilized hubs for onward connections.

● Maximize mileage. If you're flying business class or full economy, you can visit more places for little extra cost under IATA rules that allow you to fly up to 25 percent more miles between two points for a modest surcharge. Flying New York-Athens, for example, you could stop in two other cities, say Paris and Copenhagen, for about $50 more than the New York-London fare.

● Travel agents may quote you a fully flexible fare with unlimited stopovers. But unless you need to stop over, buy a point-to-point ticket and save up to 40 percent. Or combine two types of fare on the same ticket. You might want a point-to-point on the way out and several stopovers coming back. Or vice versa. But buy only what you need.

● Split ticketing. You can sometimes take advantage of a softer currency, or anomalies in IATA prices, by buying two one-way tickets, one at home, the other abroad. If you are based in Japan, save up to 40 percent on the round-trip fare Tokyo-London by buying a one-way return ticket in London. But you can save about $300 in business class on a round-trip New York-Athens fare by buying the return ticket in drachma. You can save even more on the return leg by buying a discounted full-fare ticket from agents in London that specialize in long-haul travel. They do this through bulk deals with some airlines. For example, an Air India business class ticket from London to New York can cost $700, against a published price of $1,306. A snag is you cannot normally change airlines.

● A good way to combine thrift with a degree of flexibility is to buy an APEX ticket in which you fly to one gateway and return from another. Let us say you want to fly from Los Angeles to London and back from Rome. First buy an APEX ticket that permits this. Then for the leg between London and Rome, buy an APEX round-trip ticket (this is cheaper than the one-way fare; you can give the return coupon to a friend or just throw it away).

● Consider combining a trip to Europe and Asia/Australia by buying a round- the-world ticket, which can save you up to 40 percent on the full economy, business or first class fare. A typical routing might take you first to Europe, on to the Middle East and Far East, and to North America via the North or South Pacific. There are dozens of prices and route options, airline combinations and stopover possibilities. There are some restrictions: You normally have to book the first leg 14 days in advance but on most tickets you can reroute for a cost of $45 per coupon (no backtracking).

● Some of the most attractive airline deals come as stopover packages, either free or at marginal cost, for long-haul passengers transiting at major European hubs. For example, SAS offers a free 24-hour "DeLuxe Stopover" in Copenhagen to SAS passengers arriving or departing on intercontinental flights with full fare tickets (which, with SAS, puts you into business class), and who are connecting with another SAS flight. The package includes a first class hotel, lunch and dinner, sightseeing, a buffet breakfast and limos to and from the airport. For passengers with less time, SAS offers a "Refreshment Package." Arrive from, say, Tokyo at 6 A.M. and you'll get a limo to the Hotel Scandinavia for a sauna, rest and breakfast. Then a limo back to the airport in time for the 9:35 SAS flight to London.

● A good travel agent should be able to get you the "corporate rate" (10 to 30 percent off the regular rate) at hotels with which they have a volume discount. Most of the major hotel chains have "summer sales" in Europe; weekend rates or packages under various guises. Hilton International has its "2-for-1 Weekends" program at 33 properties in Europe and the Middle East. The minimum stay is for two nights — either Friday/Saturday or Saturday/Sunday — for which you pay half the normal rate. Examples (two people for two nights): Amsterdam, $201; Brussels, $175; and Zurich, $151. You can extend for one more night at a 50 percent discount. And these prices can be had until March 31, 1990.

● When it comes to car rentals, savvy travelers never pay the walk-in rate. A lot of people can get discounts through companies and club memberships. But the best deals are those that you pre-book before you leave. Hertz has "Affordable Europe" (dollar rates are guaranteed if you pay 30 days in advance; local rates guaranteed with two-day advance booking) and there is a minimum seven-day rental; Avis has "Super Value" and Europcar has "Super Drive," which have much the same prices and conditions. None of them are discountable, but you can save up to 50 percent on regular rates. ■

Charlie Chaplin

Continued from page 7

of one reel a week. Within two years, he had refined his punchy burlesque sketches to the adventures of Charlie, a streetwise but lovable tramp whose success won a $1-million-a-year contract for Chaplin. An astute businessman helped by his half brother Sydney, he founded United Artists with his close friends, Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford. He would complete 86 films, touching deftly with a mix of pathos and humor on current events and social problems, whether technocracy, the Depression or the coming war. "The Kid" (1921), "The Gold Rush" (1925), "City Lights" (1931) and "Modern Times" (1936) endeared him to America. With "The Great Dictator" (1940), the mute tramp disappeared from the screen, never to return.

Was it a coincidence that when he dropped the guise of the lovable tramp, the American public looked more coldly on Chaplin the man? Anne Lindbergh once said, "There is a childlike thing in America that makes us tear down what we once adored." Chaplin came under attack. Several divorces, a paternity suit — which the woman lost — his marriage to a very young Oona O'Neill, labeled him immoral. His concern for the little man, wartime speeches to raise bonds for "our Russian allies" were used during the postwar McCarthy era to brand him a fellow traveler. His activities were investigated.

Photo Eric Ed. Guignard

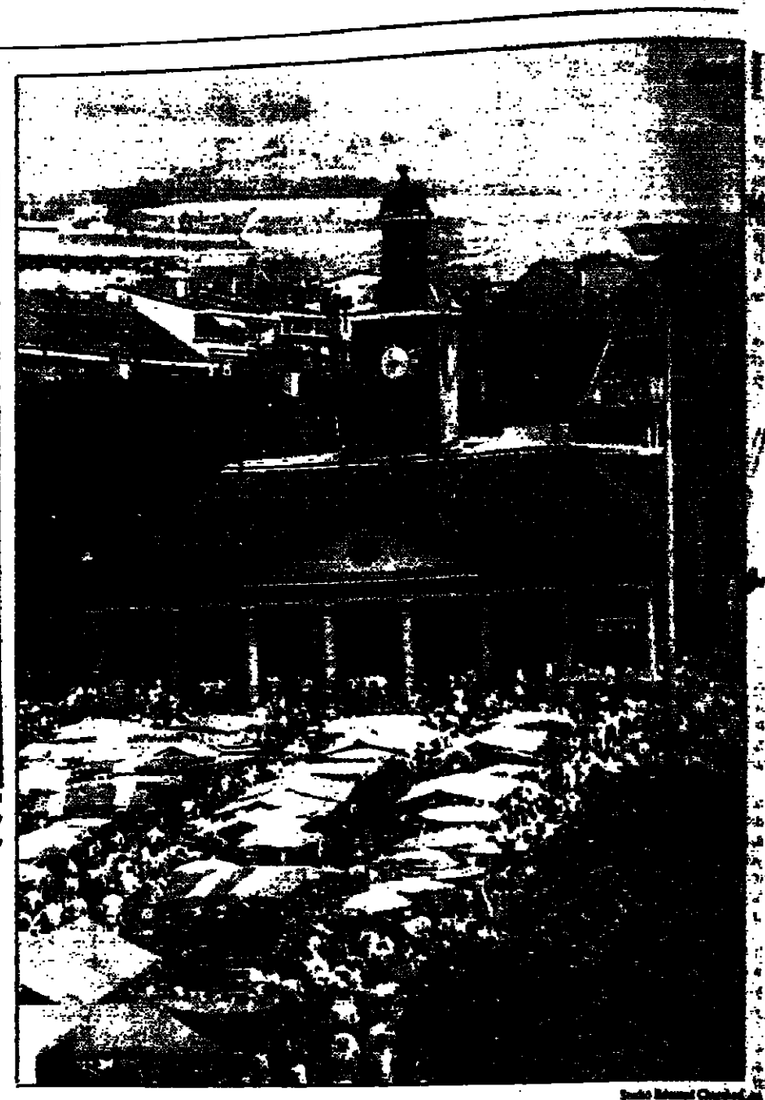

Photo Edmond Chaubert

Above, Chaplin in Switzerland. Top right, the market in Vevey. Below right, Chaplin's Manoir du Ban.

THE attacks on his last American production, "Monsieur Verdoux," dealt a final blow. Chaplin, who had never become a U.S. citizen, left the United States ostensibly on a six-month holiday, privately determined never to return. When they found the manor above Vevey, Chaplin said he worried whether he could afford it. That question was settled when his wife made a quick trip to the United States to retrieve all the assets and archives they had left.

The Chaplins found Vevey a fine place to live. Largely a business town dominated by Nestlé's glass-walled headquarters, Vevey's position between mountain and lake offers visitors a variety of sports within minutes of its center. In winter, there are skiing and cross-country trails, some lighted at night. In summer, there is a lakeside pool, windsurfing and sailing. Paths lead through the woods, and narrow vintners roads wind along the stone walls retaining the small steep vineyards.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau's accounts of sentimental rambles around the area attracted the first romantic tourists and set travel patterns for English and Russians wintering on the sheltered Swiss Riviera. They left behind them flowered quays, turn-of-the-century hotels, the golden globe of a Russian church, and an English church. Street names and memorial plaques recall famous exiles: Ludlow, Courbet, Paderewski or Sienkiewicz.

While suburban villas and high rises have crowded the village, the heart of Vevey remains the fan-shaped marketplace where, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, farmers' wives don embroidered aprons and lace mitts to sell their homegrown carrots, lettuce and cauliflower. Under the Grenette market hall, they offer dry white wines by the glass, a chance to test the honest local wines: Neyroux, Clos des Serpents or Curé d'Attalens.

The flat old town of Vevey is easy to explore on foot. On the rue du Lac, the first shop presents the motion machines of Morgan, an Anglo-Veveysan jeweler. His zany creations are irresistible to watch. "I keep one of my apprentices just wiping nose and fingerprints from the plate glass windows," he says. Along the traffic-free, cobblestoned streets, boutiques, spice shops, crafts and antiques stores move in as fast as run-down buildings are spruced up.

In the old-town area, a few museums, mostly open from Tuesday to Saturday, and from 2 to 5 P.M., are worth visiting.

Photography fans will find the polished ancestor of the box camera (1888) among a collection of 3,000 cameras dating back to the first years of photography, displayed in an 18th-century town house at 6 Ruelle des Anciens Fossés.

As one step in a 10-year plan to revamp Vevey's cultural image, the Musée Jenisch, its stone facade newly furbished a pale vanilla, will re-open on April 28. Its fine art collections include paintings by Courbet. The museum will also draw on fine engravings and reach into modern art thanks to a donation from Oscar Kokoschka's widow.

FOR those who delight in costumes, scientific advances or old music scores, the historical Musée du Vieux Vevey on the Rue d'Italie has gathered every detail about the Fête des Vignerons that has been held since 1673 by the vintners' brotherhood to provide scholarships and prizes to improve local wines. The fêtes get better and better; the wine could still be improved.

Close by the Chaplin statue, the Alimentarium is full of scientific and historical facts on food. A current exhibition on spices entices one in with the scent of fresh-baked gingerbread.

At the far end of the two kilometers of quay, right by the yacht harbor of La-Tour-de Peilz, is the Musée du Jeu where new games and old are displayed within a turreted castle.

On a sunny day, you may not even reach the end of the quay. At the landings, white lake streamers tempt you further afield to sail towards jazz-famous Montreux, the stronghold of Chillon or around the lake and over to France. Above Vevey, small red trains roller coaster up and down the mountains, leading to the steep villages.

On a fringe of land below Corseaux, Le Corbusier built his mother an idyllic compact house, open to sun and lake, which can be visited on request. Corseaux's other fame is Monsieur Charles, master baker famed for his crusty bread and *flûtes de champagne*. One way to get there and to the high-perched winemaking village of Chardonne is to ride an ancient red funicular that shuttles through the vineyards up to the pine-covered Mont Pèlerin.

For a stay at the very top, the Mirador is a mammoth five-star hotel complex. Ten minutes away is the Hostellerie de Chibrac, which combines the down-to-earth comfort of a French country inn with several menus chef Francis Chibrac describes as inspired by cuisine Bordelaise, only lighter. Specialties like his *foie de canard poêlé* have earned him a 14 and one toque in Gault et Millau.

On the eastern side of Vevey, roads and a rack-railroad wind past St. Légier and its old stone houses painted with frescoes, up to Blonay, where suburban villas and small apartment houses spread out under a feudal castle that has been in the same family since the 12th century.

Blonay is the start of an amateur railroad run by enthusiasts who spend their free time buffing the brass of old steam engines just for the fun of driving them along a few miles of disaffected track to Chamby. The rack-railroad continues to Les Pléiades. In spring, when the snows melt, the ski runs turn white with narcissus.

Not far from Blonay, one restaurant is reputed to be almost in a class with Lausanne's Frédy Girardet. The Auberge du Pont de Brent is one of the rare Swiss restaurants to earn 19 out of 20 and three toques from Gault et Millau. As the news is out, one must reserve ahead. Menu dégustation with four courses is 115 Swiss francs.

Back on Vevey's lakefront, whether for a stay, a meal or a cup of tea, I certainly would succumb once to the five-star ritziness of the Hotel Trois Couronnes's colonnaded mezzanines, palm trees and tinkly fountains. On the glassed-in porch, gleaming silver and slices of plum cake seem to be waiting for a Daisy Miller to saunter in. In contrast, Hotel du Lac, which once conjured up a similar mood, has decided to go the way of all Hiltons. It does have the delight of a terrace pool.

For casual meals, friends who live in Vevey book a table after the market at the Hostellerie de Genève for its *moules marinières* or hearty brasserie fare. They like Les Trois Sifflets for *fondue*, a hole in the wall called the Jardin d'Asie for Chinese dishes and the new La Fontana for its salad buffet. The best pizza, they say — and you might not have guessed from the name — is at the Armaillì. For *filets de perches* fresh from the lake, it's a toss up between Le 10 Août in front of the station and the Café de la Place in Corsier where the Chaplins lived.

Up there, while people still hash over plans for the commemoration, one place is still quiet. In the village cemetery, a headstone with the name of Charles Chaplin marks the grave where he rests under a blanket of primroses. They won't flower until April but some child has come by and left a small red mushroom off a Christmas tree. ■

Mavis Guinard is a journalist based in Switzerland who specializes in cultural affairs.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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24-2-89

Ex-Votos

Continued from page 7

less couple and probably have their origin in an identical form in terracotta figures found in Etruscan temples. Nowadays they have also found their way into some American homes as Christmas tree ornaments.

Other interesting pieces found at Berni are tiny silver profiles of male and female heads, full-length images of men and women in suits and peasant dresses, or the figures of soldiers in uniform, which represent a mother's prayers for the safe return of a son or husband.

You can also find ex-votos at the Porta Portese flea market, which is held every Sunday morning in Trastevere. At the flea market they cost only about $4 or $5. The difference is that most of these ex-votos have been recently cut and are made of zinc or silver-plated copper. Nevertheless, they make handsome, lightweight souvenirs.

If you just want to look at ex-votos and not buy them, San Crisogono Church, off Piazza Sonnino in Trastevere, and Sant' Agostino, in Piazza Sant' Agostino near Piazza Navona, have hundreds of heart-shaped ex-votos. San Carlo ai Catinari Church in Piazza Cairoli also has a selection of ex-votos hanging in its side chapels. ■

Louis Inturrisi, who lives in Rome, wrote this for The New York Times.

ACROSS

1 Loyal
5 Judicious
9 Grouch
13 Cubic decimeter
15 Socialism founder
16 Big island city
17 Pianist Claudio
18 Put forth
19 Speck
20 Capistrano denizen
22 Semitrailer hauler
24 Industrialist Henry
25 Pile up
26 Together: Prefix
27 Wagon
29 Puncheons
33 Something special
35 Forest tree
36 Toxophilite's delight
39 Plant also called satinpod
40 Vandykes
41 Cite
42 Talk-show hostess rivaling Phil
43 Quail in fear
44 Cook's abbr.
47 President Zhivkov's capital
49 European peninsula
52 Late light meal in Brighton
55 Strutter
56 Accomplished
57 Wan
59 Adjective not describing most fraternal twins
60 Swerve
61 Memento of a sort
62 Abdul-Jabbar, e.g.
63 Former spouses
64 Unabridged dictionary, e.g.
65 Partner of feathers

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	O	R	M		H	A	S	T	A		E	C	O	L
A	B	O	U		E	P	H	O	R		M	A	L	E
B	I	L	L	Y	J	O	E	L	M	C	C	R	E	A
S	T	Y	L	O	I	D		A	C	H	E	S	O	N
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A	T	T	A			O	R	R	I	S		M	I	A
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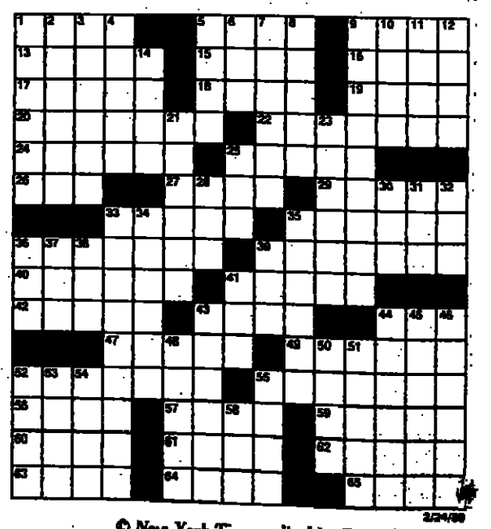

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DOWN

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TRAVEL

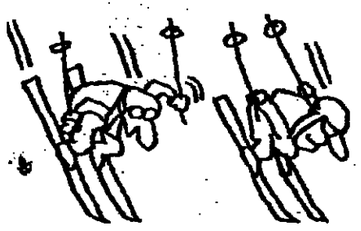
Helicopter Skiing

Continued from page 7

crowded slopes. It provides a gateway to terrain that was previously only postcard material.

Because heli-skiing is intruding on pristine alpine territory, the activity isn't exactly appreciated everywhere, especially in Europe. In France heli-skiing is banned, and the Austrian government has decided that this will be the last year for heli-skiing there.

Protecting nature is the reason for those restrictions, but this ultimate skiing pursuit can also pose a danger to a skier's health and pocketbook. No matter how much avalanche



control preparation a heli-skiing outfit does, it is fallible. Another safety concern is the helicopter. Flying among mountains as high as 4,000 meters (about 13,000 feet) isn't exactly an aviator's paradise.

For these reasons, preliminary sessions to teach skiers about avalanche and helicopter danger are mandatory. Each skier must carry an electronic transmitter-receiver. Should you get buried in snow, this beeper acts as a locator. In these safety sessions, skiers must also locate a buried transmitter in a required time period.

When I struggled with finding a beeper buried in the snow, a guide explained why it was necessary: "My life could depend on you finding me so I am going to make sure you know how to work this."

The next safety lesson involves the helicopter. One of the golden rules is never to stand or to raise a pair of skis upright while the machine is hovering.

By the time I got through the safety sessions, I wondered if I really wanted to go up in the helicopter at all. Fear, the guides will tell you, is most effective at keeping an excited, on-the-muscle group of skiers subservient and attentive. Believe me, the psychological ploy works.

But once you are strapped in and the pilot gets the thumbs up from the ground crew for takeoff, the fear factor recedes. The feeling of the helicopter rising vertically and then ascending remote mountain peaks is spellbinding. I sometimes think the helicopter ride alone is worth the money.

WHEN the helicopter has landed, the skis and the skiers have been deposited and the machine has whirred away, the senses get another treat. Around the helicopter, the machine is so loud it creates a vacuum of sound; but in its absence, the silence is pervasive. Suddenly, you are in a postcard world, and you haven't even made a turn.

And, to be honest, once you do start to ski, it can sometimes be a tremendous letdown. While the idea is to ski deep powder, not even with a tool like a helicopter can skiers be assured of good snow conditions. Instead of the coveted dry powder, the snow can be cruddy and crusty.

In that kind of snow, your pocketbook may take as much of a beating as your body. The ultimate skiing experience is a gamble. Should lousy snow or, worse, poor weather prevail, you may not get a refund. Fortunately, some operations, such as the ones in Europe, pose less of a financial risk since you only pay if you fly. Cancellations with a refund are an option as late as the morning you have scheduled a flight.

But at the Canadian resorts, where skiers are flown to remote mountain lodges, you ski what you get. Should snowstorms prevail, you will be faced with an expensive waiting game.

Until recently, only expert skiers had enjoyed the experience of heli-skiing. In Europe and Canada heli-skiing has now been opened to intermediate-level skiers. But regardless of your level of ability, you should be in good physical condition if you go heli-skiing. It has been known to happen: Members of a heli-skiing group have pitched in the money to refund an out-of-shape skier so that the group would not be slowed down.

THE heli-skiing season usually starts in late January and extends to mid-May. Following is a rundown of some of the major heli-skiing operations:

ITALY — The most extensive operation in Europe is based in Courmayeur on the Italian side of Mont Blanc. Called Elitur, the company flies to a variety of peaks in the Aosta Valley region of northern Italy. You can book day trips or a weeklong package. The flights start in early February and continue into late April. There are also special glacier skiing flights in May.

The company provides guide and helicopter. The cost is an average of $240 a day, but rates vary during the season. For information: Aosta Regional Tourist Board, Piazza Narbonne 3, 11100 Aosta, Italy. Tel: (166) 3031. Or call Elitur in Courmayeur at (165) 84-37-37.

SWITZERLAND — The best heli-skiing opportunities are available in Zermatt. With three different landing areas, including one on the Monte Rosa glacier, the runs are as long as 15 kilometers (about 9 miles). Air Zermatt provides the helicopter service but each group must be accompanied by a licensed guide. The average cost per day is about $190. For information, call Air Zermatt (28) 67-34-87. Or write to Paul Julen, in care of Hotel Matterhornblick, 3920 Zermatt, Switzerland. Tel: (28) 67-20-17.

Several other companies offer heli-skiing in Switzerland: Heliswiss, 7503 Samedan, Switzerland. Tel: (82) 65-788. Air Glacier, 3822 Lauterbrunnen, Switzerland. Tel: (36) 55-21-00. For information about heli-skiing in Switzerland contact the Swiss National Tourist Office, Bellariastrasse 38, 8027 Zurich. Tel: (1) 202-7033.

AUSTRIA — If you are interested in off-piste deluxe skiing in the Silvretta mountain range on the border of Austria and Switzerland as well as areas in the Arlberg, this year is your last chance. The season runs until April 30. For information, write Heleski Tirol, Manfred Lorenz, A 6563 Galtur, Tirol, Austria.

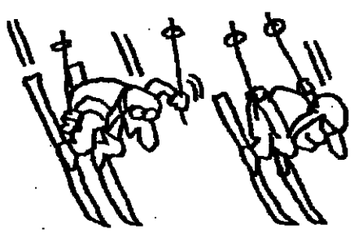
SWEDEN — They might not be the Alps, but the mountains in northern Sweden, especially the highest peak — the 2,111-meter Kebnekaise — offer decent skiing terrain. Ski Unlimited, a Stockholm-based travel company, organizes weeklong trips in May to the peaks above the Arctic Circle. The trips offer a view of the midnight sun in late May. For information, contact Ski Unlimited, Kungsholms Strand 179, 11248 Stockholm. Tel: (8) 54-12-60.

UNITED STATES — The best heli-skiing operations are in Utah, which arguably has the best powder skiing. The Wasatch mountain range outside Salt Lake City benefits from tremendous snowfall and desert-dried flakes. Wasatch Powderbird Guides and Utah Powderbird Guides provide heli-services and a standard seven-run day costs about $280. For information contact Utah Powderbird Guides, Box 1760, Park City, Utah 84060. Tel: (801) 649-9739. Wasatch Powderbird Guides, Box 57, Snowbird, Utah 84092. Tel: (801) 742-2800.

Heli-skiing is available in Colorado through the following companies: Aspen Skiing Co., Box 1248, Aspen, Colorado 81612. Tel: (303) 925-4444. Colorado Heli-Ski, Box 64, Frisco, Colorado 80443. Tel: (303) 668-5600.

CANADA — Canadian Mountain Holidays, owned by Hans Moser, has seven areas in the Canadian Rockies, offering the widest range of opportunities. It is one of the few operations that accommodates intermediate skiers. Weeklong trips range in price from $1,650 to $8,300. For information contact Canadian Mountain Holidays, Box 1660, Banff, Alberta TOL OCO Canada. Tel: (403) 762-4531.

Until this year, guests at Mike Wiegele's heli-skiing operation stayed in trailers near Banff National Park in Alberta. But a new



log cabin village for guests was opened this year and the cost of a week's lodging and skiing ranges from $2,300 to $3,030. For information contact Mike Wiegele Helicopter Skiing, Box 249, Banff, ALberta TOL OCO, Canada. Tel: (403) 762-5548.

Heli-ski Chik-Chocs, about 400 kilometers north of Quebec City, is based at the foot of one of the most impressive mountain ranges in eastern North America. Due to cold winters, these trips don't start until the middle of March. For information contact Heli-Ski Chik-Chocs, Box 458, Cap-Chat, Quebec GOJ 1EO. Tel: (418) 786-2134 or (418) 786-5366.

INDIA — Former Swiss guide Sylvain Saudan's Himalaya Heli-Ski operation has been in the planning stages for eight years. It took that long to get permission from the Indian government and to work out the logistics. The first paying customers arrived in January. The groups stay in Srinagar and the skiing is based in the Kashmir region of the Himalayas.

Package trips are available from New York for $5,800, which includes air transportation, all transfers, meals and skiing. Arrangements from Europe and other information can be obtained by contacting Himalaya Heli-Ski, Ltd., BP 807, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel: (22) 93-40-40. In the United States, contact Adventures on Skis, 815 North Road, Route 202, Westfield, Massachusetts 01085. Tel: (508) 628-9655.

NEW ZEALAND — If summer arrives in the northern hemisphere and you find yourself in dire need of a heli-skiing fix, there are three heli-skiing companies in the New Zealand Alps.

Alpine Guides, based near the country's highest peak of Mount Cook, offers weeklong packages for $2,178, not including airfare, or day trips for $255. For information contact Alpine Guides, Box 20, Mount Cook, New Zealand. Tel: (5621) 834. The other companies are Harris Mountains Heli-Skiing Ltd., Box 177, Wanaka, New Zealand. Tel: (2943) 7930. Nugget Point Deep South Heli-Skiing, Box 677, Queenstown, New Zealand. Tel: (2942) 7630. ■

Joe Kirwin is a journalist who lives in Sweden.

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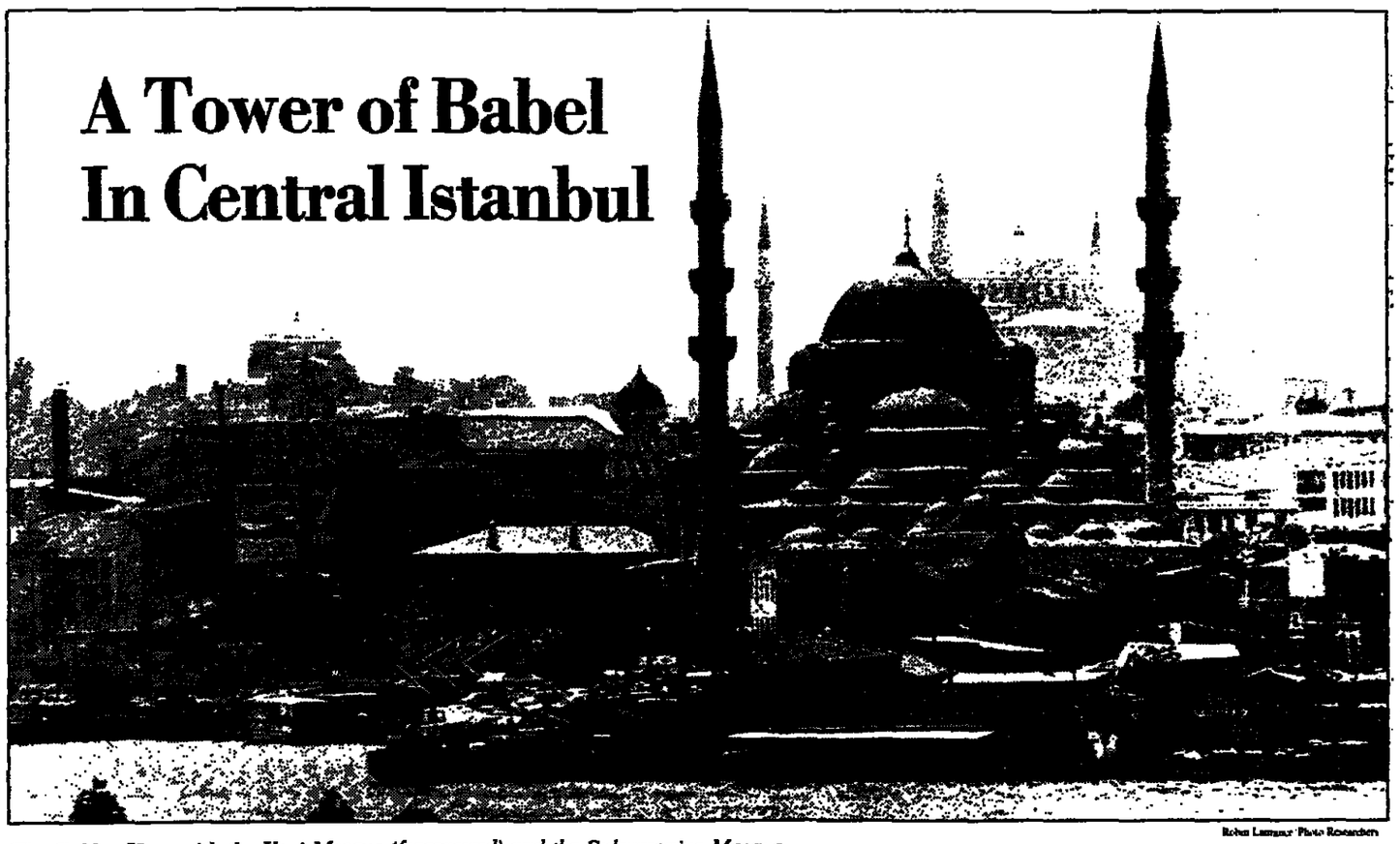
A Tower of Babel In Central Istanbul



Robin Laurance/Photo Researchers

The Golden Horn with the Yeni Mosque (foreground) and the Suleymaniye Mosque.

by Carol Ascher

ISTANBUL — If you order tea in one of the Ramada Istanbul's several spacious restaurants, you will notice pink tulips on the cups and saucers — for the handsome new cream hotel, combining modern atriums with beautiful Turkish design, is at the center of the Laleli district, and *lale* is Turkish for tulip.

As with tulips (said to have arrived in the Netherlands from Turkey), life in Laleli is always a treat for the eye. Situated on a slope, cut horizontally by the wide commercial Ordu Caddesi, narrow, shady uphill streets have, in alternation, small hotels, middle-class apartment buildings and clothing shops geared to an Eastern European clientele. And Laleli offers an ever-changing kaleidoscope of national costumes seen only in a few great cities.

Last year in Istanbul, instead of staying on the Pera side of the Golden Horn, far from most tourist attractions, as many Americans do, I found a pleasant, modest hotel in Laleli. This neighborhood borders the vast complex of Istanbul University, many of whose buildings are jewels of Islamic architecture.

When foot traffic on Ordu Caddesi (the word means street) is not too snarled by shoeshine and water boys, and wandering street vendors aggressively hawking anything portable and cheap, Laleli is a half-hour walk to either the Grand Bazaar or to the Blue Mosque, the basilica of St. Sophia and Topkapi Palace, Istanbul's splendid architectural testaments to centuries of Ottoman power.

Yet there were days last summer when I was perfectly happy not to stray from Laleli. Certainly there was no need to go beyond the *lokantas* (restaurants), *bufes* (soda fountains) and pudding shops, with their stuffed tomatoes, peppers and eggplants, their *kebabs* of lamb, beef and fish, their *lahmacun* (as delicate as a crepe) and their *baklava* and other sweets, filling the windows in mouth-watering displays. Should I have a sudden need to touch base with fare from home, I could pop into the Ramada, which, in addition to the panoply of Turkish cuisine, offered chicken and shrimp salad sandwiches, chef salads and rich chocolate mousse.

A small bazaar is tucked under the lovely Laleli Mosque, across from the Ramada, providing revenue to the mosque and a cooler version of the shopping available on the tree-lined streets.

And I could always join the tourists, shopkeepers and residents (the latter often leaning over their balconies), all eyeing each other frankly and forming their own judgments about the extremes of taste and propriety in dress.

HERE Germans, Swedes and French of every age seemed very naked and pink as they honored the hot July sun in halters, short shorts and sundresses. The Arab families, slowed down by caftans, backless slippers, babies and centuries of desert weather, walked in meandering lines headed by the father, a child at his hand. The long dark robes of the wife or wives often silhouetted pregnancies, and there were children in their arms and dragging after them.

To those from the religious Islamic countries, a trip to Istanbul is a chance to get their feet wet in a cosmopolitan, "European" city that is still comfortably Moslem.

Istanbul lies grandly on both sides of the Bosporus, the waterway that divides Europe from Asia, and Laleli is on the European side. "My country is having an identity crisis," a young Turkish woman with a punk haircut told me. "We can't decide whether to look East or West."

Turkish women could be seen in the full range of fashion, from tight slacks and stylish blouses, to those awful gray raincoats and old-lady flowered scarves knotted at the chin (the peculiarly Turkish compromise with Islam), to the black full dress of *purdah*, which has recently acquired a small following, despite government disapproval.

The Hotel Diana, where a double with breakfast cost about $26, lay up the street from the Ramada, where doubles go for $129 to $300 a night, at the more residential end of Fethibey Caddesi, and had a guest list made up of Poles, Yugoslavs, Syrians, Lebanese, Jordanians, Egyptians, Iranians and Pakistanis. Which meant that, when I opened the elevator door, I didn't know whether I'd be greeted by bleached hair and freshly sunburned shoulders or by the lumpy black tent of *purdah* that might not even yield a window onto the wearer's eyes.

Downstairs one morning I spoke to a Lebanese man who had been living at the Diana for the past six months while he oversaw the production in Istanbul of street signs for Saudi Arabia. Another man, from Damascus, who had studied economics at the University of Iowa, was on his way home from a food and agriculture conference in Rome.

The Poles at the Hotel Diana were largely women, and were all busy conducting small import businesses, courtesy of four-day

The New York Times

package tours sponsored by LOT, the Polish airline. Armed with their black-market West German marks ("No one wants zlotys," a shopkeeper told me), they come to buy jeans, T-shirts, sequin sweaters, leather jackets and other "luxury" items to resell at home.

You see them going in and out of shops called Krakow Polski Sklep, Wroklaw Sklep and Textyny Polski — shops owned by Turks and Yugoslavs (the latter, often immigrants from the southernmost and poorest province, Montenegro), who hope to draw in passing customers with these Polish names.

As the Poles make their way around Laleli, their black plastic bags become as dangerously stuffed as the tomatoes in the *lokantas* — until finally they are forced to visit one of the stalls that sell cheap suitcases.

The Iranians are in Laleli as immigrants, "entrepreneurs" and consumers. Coming from a country that was at war for so many years, and whose economy is at a near standstill, some arrive with carpets to sell to dealers in the Grand Bazaar, and many are on the lookout either for a new life or for items to resell back in Iran.

Out of my window, each morning, while the street vendors came running with their Lacoste-style shirts and belts, watches, handmade sweaters, cosmetic sets and other last-minute temptations, I watched a bus pick up its group of Greek tourists, often with their bearded village priest, who had spent the night at the hotel across the street. And there were always Bulgarian and Yugoslav tour buses parked on the neighborhood's slopes.

Both Fethibey and Ordu Caddesi are also thick with the small private bus companies that are so characteristically Turkish. Anyone with a couple of buses and a few scheduled destinations can set up shop and try to tempt passersby into purchasing their tickets, though the buses all leave from central bus stations where, in the fierceness of competition, the companies shout out their destinations as if they might excite you into changing your plans.

The Orta Dogu (Middle East) bus company, across Fethibey from the Ramada, runs buses to Teheran, Tabriz, Sofia and Varna.

As I stared at these romantic destinations, just a bus ride away, I'd dream of stripping 20 years from my life, to return to a casual adventuresomeness I never really had. And then I'd think, why move on, when I can be right where I am in Laleli, in the middle of this amazing flowering of cultures? ■

Carol Ascher wrote this article for The New York Times.

The Jules Verne: A Restaurant With a View

by PATRICIA WELLS

PARIS — On March 31, 1889, Gustave Eiffel and his band of workers raced up the stairs of his newly constructed tower to plant the Tricolor at the top, unofficially celebrating the completion of what writers of the day called "that useless and monstrous architectural caprice." The scene will be re-enacted in a few weeks, as the Eiffel Tower settles into a series of events geared toward the celebration of its 100th birthday.

Today the paint is still wet around the girders, as workers race to complete the massive, nine-year restoration and remodeling project that has transformed this "hollow candlestick" from a tacky tourist attraction into a modern, welcoming symbol of a city where reality can, at times, surpass dreams.

So it comes as no surprise to find that the Jules Verne — the tower's 5-year-old second level "grand" restaurant — has become one of the hottest tables of France's bicentennial year.

The 100-odd seats scattered about this starkly modern, black and gray dining room are regularly reserved months in advance, and a table with a view here is now perhaps more prized than one at the more gastronomically famed Tour d'Argent.

So it is a real delight to find that the tower's Jules Verne has managed to combat clichés, and somehow remain a uniquely Parisian experience: glittery, romantic, celebratory.

DINERS enter from their own "foot" of the tower, where top-coated men greet guests. The touch of fantasy and excitement begins as one enters the small, glass-walled elevator to ascend the 123 meters (403 feet) up to the second level.

(Some years back, after viewing Paris from every level of the tower, directors of the Societé Nouvelle d'Exploitation de la Tour Eiffel decided that this is the height from which one enjoys the finest view of the city.)

This is, no doubt, what you'd call a win-win restaurant: That is, even if they served terrible food and everyone was treated like a despised tourist, you'd somehow have a good time.

Thanks greatly to Robert Grattepanche, the restaurant's firm-handed director, this is far from the case. Everything here is discreet, almost hushed and low-key. All the better to sit back and study the landscape below.

The menu is almost daring, and while the food itself misses about half of the time, the end result is unselfconsciously festive and modern, with no attempt to tie into an Eiffel Tower theme.

Chef Louis Grondard has a distinctly appealing style, offering a small and balanced menu that includes some real stars, a few near-misses, as well as some out-and-out losers. He smothers frogs' legs with finely chopped mushrooms and wraps them in pastry to form a well-conceived *gigotin de grenouilles*. The idea is fabulous, but the pastry is too thick and, on a recent evening, was not thoroughly cooked.

Likewise, langoustines are wrapped in phyllo dough and paired with gently seared

The restaurant has managed to remain uniquely Parisian: glittery, romantic, celebratory.

slices of foie gras as well as a salad seasoned generously with grains of sesame.

Those less willing to go out on a limb might play it safe and begin with the delicious house-smoked salmon. With it, try the 1976 Vouvray sec Clos de Nouys, that rich and velvety Loire Valley wine, one that tends to get lost in the jungle of ordinary whites.

My favorite starter on the current menu is the *petits blinis de blé noir*, canapé-sized buckwheat pancakes topped with oysters, scallops or smoked salmon.

Of the main courses, Grondard puts his best food forward with his *émincé de veau à la ficelle*, a thoroughly original treatment of what's really no more than boiled meat and vegetables. He boils the tenderest of veal, bathes it gently in a creamy horseradish sauce, then surrounds the sliced veal with a soothing warm pear, a delicate turnip, and a lovely bundle of stuffed, wrapped cabbage.

Less appealing dishes include the *macaronade de poissons* (fish and macaroni are far from a marriage made in heaven) and the overly peppery *fricassée de homard*.

The wine list is extensive (the original cellars beneath the Champ-de-Mars still hold the tower's treasures) and some good bets include the 1986 white Châteauneuf-du-Pape, Domaine de Nalys and the 1983 Nuits-Saint-Georges Clos de la Maréchale from the house of Faiveley.

Desserts are a bit oversweet, but I loved the *macaron pistache*, a layered, cake-like confection combining pistachios and crunchy-firm macaroons in a raspberry sauce.

For me, the biggest problem here is the lighting: Black-metal halogen spots sit at each table, offering a light that is harsh and masculine, and unforgivingly unflattering to the human face. If the lamps are the least bit askew, they glare from table to table, distracting from the real star, the city of Paris. And in place of those black silk roses, why not a regal white lily?

Jules Verne (Eiffel Tower, second level), Champ-de-Mars, Paris 7; Tel: 45.55.61.44. Open daily. Credit cards: AE, DC, EC, V. 230-franc menu, weekday lunch only. A la carte, 600 francs. ■

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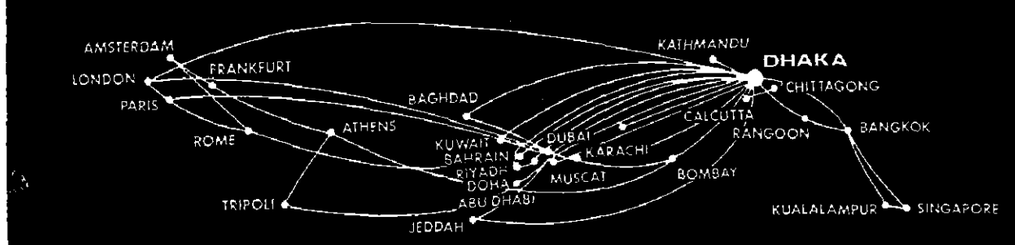

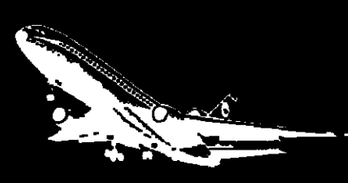

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TexUtil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28⅞	+⅛
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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SmkBck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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UCarb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	150,370,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	192,520,210
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,720,000
Amex prev. cons. close	11,897,800
OTC 4 p.m. volume	116,855,600
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	129,514,000
NYSE volume up	89,425,800
NYSE volume down	40,878,300
Amex volume up	6,871,600
Amex volume down	3,206,300
OTC volume up	62,304,007
OTC volume down	28,824,853

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	164.09	163.09	164.09	+0.54
Industrials	198.60	197.44	198.60	+0.60
Transp.	162.51	160.72	162.51	+1.22
Utilities	77.66	77.05	77.66	+0.48
Finance	136.44	135.82	136.44	+0.05

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	344	161
Declined	303	424
Unchanged	286	277
Total Issues	933	862
New Highs	14	19
New Lows	8	6

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	403.07	+0.58	405.73	397.09
Industrials	397.92	+0.25	401.41	393.04
Finance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	470.26
Banks	458.75	+0.99	464.97	451.89
Insurance	462.53	+0.61	465.98	452.10
Utilities	554.80	+4.74	548.96	541.96
Transp.	423.73	−0.01	428.60	426.58

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Ecnolly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FruitL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SorBe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdhl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ENSCO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lionel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexAir	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CFCda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYTimes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAusPr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WangB	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GiantF	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CrysO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PegGld	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EAL pfE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	[illegible]	−0.01
Utilities	[illegible]	+0.15
Industrials	88.53	−0.17

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	747	332
Declined	693	1197
Unchanged	502	446
Total Issues	1942	1975
New Highs	25	19
New Lows	20	10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Feb. 22	242,837	452,740	33,340
Feb. 21	272,851	634,971	19,931
Feb. 17	251,205	523,232	4,524
Feb. 16	307,972	582,878	6,479
Feb. 15	383,615	503,916	4,443

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2276.79	2295.71	2266.96	2289.46	+ 5.53
Trans	1064.84	1081.66	1059.83	1078.10	+ 8.89
Util	183.38	185.04	182.41	184.51	+ 0.89
Comp	870.42	879.66	866.58	877.10	+ 3.92

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	337.10	334.64	337.10	+1.14
Transp.	251.90	249.26	251.89	+1.48
Utilities	116.72	115.49	116.72	+0.94
Finance	26.49	26.27	26.49	+0.07
SP 500	292.05	289.83	292.05	+1.14
SP 100	277.17	275.14	277.14	+0.87

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	991	739
Declined	1,005	1,406
Unchanged	n.a.	2,344
Total Issues	n.a.	4,489

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Prices Finish Higher

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed higher Thursday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange as investors eased their concerns about inflation enough to go bargain hunting in the wake of the market's sharp drop Wednesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which plunged 42.50 points Wednesday, rose 5.53 to close at 2,289.46.

Broader-market indicators also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index climbed 0.54 to close at 164.09. The price of an average share added 11 cents.

Advances led declines by about a 7-6 margin. Big Board volume totaled 150 million shares, compared with 163 million traded Wednesday.

Analysts said investors' worries about inflation and interest rates remained widespread. However, bargain hunters did some buying throughout the session, and that activity outweighed any selling that was tied to those concerns.

Ralph Bloch, senior vice president and chief market analyst at Raymond, James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida, said the market's sharp drop Wednesday gave institutions, especially those that missed out on the market's upward trend since November, an incentive to buy issues at reduced prices.

"Many of them still have large cash reserves and are embarrassed for not having gotten into the market already," he said.

Harry Miller, portfolio analyst with Interstate-Johnson Lane Corp. in Atlanta, Georgia, said news Wednesday of a 0.6 percent jump in January consumer prices was giving investors an excuse to wait and see if the market can digest the latest signs of inflationary pressures.

There are a number of attractively priced issues to be bought, he said, but buyers appear to be cautious about the possibility of higher interest rates.

The market's sharp drop Wednesday broke a long upward trend in stock prices that began in mid-November, and some analysts said it was overdue.

"The market has resisted rising interest rates for many months," said Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. "I'm surprised at how well it has been acting."

Mr. Groveman said the market was testing a "tradeable bottom" at which stock prices would gain stability and significant buying interest would re-emerge.

He said investors seemed to be defending the Dow's 2,270 level, but weakness in other markets, particularly bonds, was not giving stocks much support.

In trading Thursday, Aristech Chemical was the most active NYSE issue, soaring 6¼ to 38¼ on news that Jon M. Huntsman, chairman and chief executive of Huntsman Chemical, plans to acquire a stake of up to 15 percent in the company.

Burlington Resources, a recent target of takeover rumors, followed, rising 1¾ to 49⅝. Texas Utilities was third, gaining ⅛ to 28⅞.

Prices closed mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The Amex Market Value index climbed 1.16 to 323.23. The price of an average share added 5 cents. Advances led declines, however, by a 3-2

NYSE stock listings (A–S)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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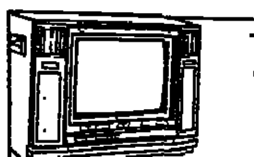
Triumphs in TV technology ...
SAMSUNG Electronics

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
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... look no further than Samsung
SAMSUNG Electronics

WALL STREET WATCH

Enserch's Intricate Plan To Get Rid of a Subsidiary

By FLOYD NORRIS
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Getting rid of an unwanted subsidiary is not easy. Just ask Enserch Corp., the energy pipeline company that branched out in 1972 by acquiring an oil service operation, a move it has regretted for most of this decade. The acquisition looked good until oil prices collapsed in the early 1980s.

By that time, Dallas-based Enserch had poured hundreds of millions of dollars into buying equipment for the operation, now christened Pool Energy Services Co.

"We decided to get out after a number of years of trying to turn it around," said Benjamin Brown, an Enserch spokesman.

Along the way, Enserch took write-offs of $232 million in 1985 and $249 million last year. Pool, which principally operates rigs that repair and service existing oil and gas wells, last turned an annual profit in 1982.

'We decided to get out after a number of years of trying to turn it around,' a spokesman said.

Enserch nearly managed to cut its exposure in 1987, but efforts to sell a minority stake to the public were frustrated by the stock market collapse.

Then last year it embarked on an unusual dual strategy, hiring one investment banker to try to find a buyer for Pool and another one to look for ways to sell the operation to the public.

Salomon Brothers, the banker chosen to explore the public market, came up with the chosen strategy, an unusual one that involves a rights offering and what could be several weeks of uncertainty before it will be clear whether the strategy has succeeded. As a result of the strategy, every holder of Enserch stock will have to decide what to do about Pool.

The losing investment banker was Goldman, Sachs, which searched for a private buyer for Pool. Mr. Brown said offers were received, but he refused to discuss them other than to say the Salomon approach appeared better.

Here's how the offering will work:

Holders of Enserch stock will receive one right for every share of Enserch, with eight rights needed to buy one share of Pool for a price to be set Monday by Salomon. That price is expected to be between $13.75 and $15 a share.

THE RIGHTS and the shares are to trade on a when-issued basis on the American Stock Exchange until the middle of next month, when the deal will close.

For holders of Enserch, the plan assures that they can obtain a stake in Pool, if they wish. One analyst who follows Enserch, Curt Launer of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said most holders would choose to sell their rights.

In meetings with institutional investors this week, Salomon has been trying to line up buyers for the rights. That has required some education on how rights offerings work. They are rare in the United States and the few that take place usually involve securities that already are traded.

In this case, valuing the rights depends on concluding how much the Pool shares are worth. For Enserch, getting the price it is asking would enable it to avert yet another write-off.

After the write-offs of nearly $500 million in recent years, the book value of Pool is down to $105 million, the approximate amount that would be raised.

Mr. Brown said one reason the company did not simply spin Pool out to shareholders was that it wanted to avoid another write-off and a possible reduction in its bond rating.

Investors who attended Salomon's presentations on Pool say the emphasis has been on a possible turnaround.

"They've got assets with an original cost of $700 million, selling for about $100 million," said one money manager.

Other experts differ widely. Some note that Pool is being sold for less than half of annual revenue. Others call it overpriced.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

Feb. 23

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.058	3.608	1.1289	0.3308	0.1532 *	—	5.383 *	1.3249	1.6339 *
Brussels(a)	38.245	67.08	20.978	6.145	2.8457 *	18.5855	—	24.618	0.3038
Frankfurt	1.8229	3.20	—	0.2929	0.7356 *	0.8858	4.768 *	1.1738	1.4475 *
London (b)	1.7635	—	3.2053	10.925	2,363.50	3.6155	67.25	2.7318	222.01
Milan	1,346.90	2,358.80	737.35	216.00	—	653.16	35.153	864.05	10.659
New York(c)	—	1.7605 b	1.822	6.198	1,342.50	2.051	38.22	1.552	126.15
Paris	6.2215	10.914	3.4135	—	0.4627 *	3.034	0.1627	4.0038	4.939 *
Tokyo	126.35	221.18	68.94	20.22	0.939	61.04	3.2887	80.77	—
Zurich	1.5565	2.7372	0.8529	0.25	0.1158 *	0.7557	4.0711 *	—	1.2327 *
1 ECU	1.139	0.6495	2.0769	7.0083	1,531.32	2.3444	43.5706	1.7712	143.565
1 SDR	1.3272	0.7558	2.4194	8.2574	1,784.88	2.7314	50.7599	2.0612	167.563

Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	14.675	Fin. markka	4.272	Mex. peso*	2342.50	S. Afr. rand	2.486
Austral. $	1.23	Greek drac.	152.50	N. Zealand $	1.6021	Soviet ruble*	0.6159
Austr. schil.	12.82	Hong Kong $	7.8009	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	114.65
Belg. fin. fr.	39.195	Indian rupee	15.19	Norw. krone	6.669	Swed. krona	6.2710
Brazil cruz.	1.00	Indo. rupiah	1742.00	Phil. peso	21.3845	Taiwan $	27.71
Canadian $	1.1955	Irish £	0.684	Port. escudo	150.00	Thai baht*	25.325
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Israeli shek.	1.775	Saudi riyal*	3.7507	Turkish lira	1902.00
Danish krone	7.091	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2879	Sing. $	1.927	UAE dirham*	3.6728
Egypt. pound	2.3729	Malay. ring.*	2.7295	S. Kor. won	676.80	Venez. boliv.	38.80

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7486	1.7441	1.7394	Canadian dollar	1.1973	1.1990	1.2010
Japanese yen	125.28	124.80	124.21	Swiss franc	1.5463	1.5472	1.5359
Deutsche mark	1.8140	1.8094	1.8046				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 23

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	9½-9⅝	6⅜-6½	[illegible]	12¾-12⅞	9⅛-9¼	[illegible]	8½-8⅝	8
2 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12¾-12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	8¾-8⅞	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	5⅞-6	[illegible]	9½-9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	8¼
6 months	10-10⅛	[illegible]	6-6⅛	13⅛-13¼	9⅝-9¾	4⅝-4¾	[illegible]	8⅝
1 year	[illegible]	[illegible]	6-6⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	4⅝-4⅞	9⅜-9½	[illegible]

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Feb. 23

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	6½	6½
Prime rate	11.00	11.00
Federal funds	9 11/16	9⅝
Com. paper 30-179 days	8.57	8.53
3-month Treasury bills	8.61	8.52
6-month Treasury bills	8.59	8.47
2-month CD's	9.10	9.05
3-month CD's	9.25	9.15
Japan		
Discount rate	2½	2½
Call money	4.00	3 15/32
2-month interbank	4 9/16	4 9/16
3-month interbank	4 9/16	4 17/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight rate	6.00	6.00
1-month interbank	5.90	5.90
3-month interbank	6.65	6.60
6-month interbank	6.85	6¾
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	12⅝	12⅝
3-month interbank	13 3/16	13 3/32
6-month interbank	11 3/16	13⅛
France		
Intervention rate	8¼	8¼
Call money	8 15/16	8⅞
1-month interbank	9¼	9 1/16
3-month interbank	9⅛	9¼
6-month interbank	9 9/16	9⅝

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Feb. 23

1 month	9½ - 9⅝
2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]
6 months	10 - 10⅛
1 year	[illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Feb. 23

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.58
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 9.418
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Feb. 23

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	386.25	387.95	+ 2.10
Luxembourg	389.75	—	+ 3.45
Paris (12.5 kilo)	391.59	391.94	+ 3.98
Zurich	388.85	390.85	+ 4.50
London	389.00	390.50	+ 3.75
New York	—	390.50	+ 3.95

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Farley To Buy Pepperell

$3 Billion Offer Ends Resistance

The Associated Press

WEST POINT, Georgia — Farley Inc. won a four-month battle for West Point-Pepperell Inc. on Thursday as the textile giant accepted a sweetened $3 billion buyout by the Chicago-based conglomerate.

In a joint announcement, the companies said Farley would pay $58 per share in cash for Pepperell's outstanding stock and refinance Pepperell's debt. The entire transaction would cost Farley $3 billion.

Farley, manufacturer of Fruit of the Loom underwear and Acme boots, initially offered $48 a share, or $1.4 billion, for Pepperell on Oct. 24. It later raised the bid to $52 per share, or a total of $1.54 billion.

Pepperell's board turned down both offers as inadequate.

However, Thursday's announcement said Pepperell's directors "determined that the terms of the offer and the merger are fair" to the company's shareholders.

The companies said they agreed to cancel a special Pepperell shareholders meeting set for March 2. The meeting had been called at Farley's request in a bid to unseat the Pepperell directors and replace them with a board more sympathetic to the conglomerate's takeover bid.

On Feb 3., the Pepperell board put the 103-year-old company up for sale in an attempt to thwart the privately controlled Farley.

Pepperell, founded in 1886, became the largest publicly traded U.S. textile company last year through the acquisition of most of J.P. Stevens & Co. It was left with about $1.1 billion in debt from that deal.

For the fiscal year ended Sept. 24, the company had revenue of $2.15 billion and earnings of $84.36 million.

Farley said it has received commitments from Wells Fargo & Co., Bankers Trust Co. and Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc. for financing necessary to complete its tender offer for Pepperell stock.

Reuters

One of several disputes that turned violent: Motorola Korea workers demonstrate in December.

South Korea's Uneasy Labor Truce

U.S. Companies Caught in Struggle for Union Rights

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

SEOUL — The violence is over at Motorola Korea Ltd., at least for now. There are no more workers dousing themselves with paint thinner, barricading themselves in the computer room and threatening to die for the right to form a union.

But the company's fledgling union and its managers are no closer to agreement than before.

The bitter conflict at Motorola is more than just a labor dispute in a country that has weathered thousands of strikes in the past year and a half. It is a reflection of South Korea's struggle to overcome a legacy of authoritarianism in labor relations, as well as in politics.

When Motorola and other U.S. companies like International Business Machines Corp. set up in South Korea 20 years ago, they found an inexpensive, well-educated and malleable work force and a government willing to use force to keep workers in line.

Now strikes are legal, the government usually stays away, and workers are demanding more from both South Korean and foreign employers. U.S. companies face an added twist: If negotiations are faltering, unions can appeal to swelling anti-American sentiment.

Companies like Motorola and IBM, which offer top salaries and generous benefits here and have staved off unions in most of their branches worldwide, have suddenly been confronted by political and legal upheavals in South Korea that change all the old rules.

Last year alone, the Ministry of Labor counted 1,873 labor disputes. Last month, for example, a small group of white-collar workers at IBM Korea went on an eight-day hunger strike that ended only when IBM recognized their union.

The violence that shook Motorola in South Korea is not unique. Although some strikes have been settled quickly, others have involved beatings, kidnappings and other brutalities. Many have stymied production for weeks at some of South Korea's biggest corporations, including the two huge conglomerates, Hyundai Corp. and Daewoo Corp.

Hyundai says that strikes have curtailed its output. And South Korean businessmen generally complain that the combination of an appreciating currency, higher wages and lost production is reducing their competitiveness and slowing the economy. The won rose about 15 percent against the U.S. currency during 1988 and currently is quoted at 677.50 to the dollar.

Renewed inflation, slower demand from some importers of South Korean products and the currency appreciation are expected to slow economic growth this year to about 8 percent or 9 percent. But that remains among the highest growth rates in the world.

"The one thing you really cannot figure is labor," said Sean Goldrick, chief representative of the brokerage Hoare Govett Ltd. "It's tied in with so much emotion here, with democratization. But it's difficult to see the economy collapsing. This place is really booming. Look at the last two years, when the entire society went out on strike, we still had 12 percent growth."

Fewer strikes are breaking out these days than in 1987, when there was a total of about 3,750 labor disputes, according to the Ministry of Labor.

But one of the reasons that such disputes can

See KOREA, Page 14

Brady Raises Cost Estimate For S&L Rescue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said Thursday that the administration proposal to aid the U.S. savings and loan industry could cost almost $230 billion over 30 years.

The U.S. administration previously estimated the cost of the plan, announced Feb. 6 by President George Bush, at $157.6 billion through 1999. Mr. Brady said an additional $72 billion in interest would have to be paid between 1999 and 2019 to service $50 billion of bonds that are to be issued to pay for the closing of ailing thrifts.

Mr. Brady's additional estimates, which he gave to the House Banking Committee, would appear to raise the 30-year cost to the government to almost $230 billion.

Analysts have blamed the thrift industry's problems on several factors, including lax regulation that allowed imprudent investments; a distressed economy in southwestern states that reduced the value of many loans; and deregulation that forced thrifts to pay high interest rates for deposits while being tied to low-yielding mortgages.

Separately, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, told a Senate panel Thursday that the central bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board have established a special lending program for savings institutions that cannot tap normal sources of money.

Mr. Greenspan said he did not anticipate that there would be significant withdrawals of deposits from savings and loans. He read a statement to the Senate Banking Committee that said the bank board would continue to provide liquidity to thrift institutions that were able to post normal collateral.

The statement, which was a joint document from Mr. Greenspan and M. Danny Wall, chairman of the bank board, said loans made to troubled thrifts under the shared program would be collateralized by assets held by the savings institutions and guaranteed by the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp., a unit of the bank board.

The Senate committee was holding its second day of hearings on Mr. Bush's thrift plan.

Mr. Bush directed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., previously the insurance unit for commercial banks, to take control of 200 insolvent thrifts when he presented his plan for the industry on Feb. 6. So far, 36 institutions have been put under FDIC management.

Some analysts have said the president's plan would not provide enough money, but Mr. Greenspan said that "in our judgment, all things considered, the $50 billion should be adequate" to take care of 470 insolvent institutions.

Mr. Greenspan said the thrift crisis was pushing up interest rates. He said high operating expenses at savings institutions forced them offer above-market rates to attract deposits.

"In operating in this way, they not only hurt themselves and the insurance funds, but, as they drive up rates, they also injure their competitors and the economy as a whole," he said.

Mr. Greenspan called for a study of the deposit insurance system. He said that because many kinds of lenders now offer home loans, it might be unneccessary to regulate and insure the thrift industry separately from commercial banks.

Mr. Bush's thrift plan shifted a substantial portion of the oversight and insurance of the thrift industry away from the bank board and to the Fed and the FDIC.

Mr. Brady disagreed with Mr. Greenspan's economic outlook. Mr. Brady told the House panel that inflation was a concern but he did not see as strong signs of a resurgence as did the Fed.

Mr. Brady said in response to questions that it was important to avoid price inflation, but he suggested evidence of mounting inflation was not strong.

"I think inflation is a concern, but I don't know as I see as strong evidence of inflation as does the Federal Reserve," Mr. Brady said.

Mr. Greenspan said earlier this week that the Fed would hold to its policy of discouraging borrowing and spending to combat inflationary pressures.

On Wednesday, the government said consumer prices rose 0.6 percent in January, the largest monthly advance in two years. *(Reuters, AP)*

Banesto Officer Quits, Will Sell Shares Back

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — In a surprise move Thursday, Juan Abello Gallo, vice president and major stockholder of Spain's No. 3 private bank, Banco Español de Crédito, resigned and reportedly arranged to sell his shares back to the company.

The unexpected moves raised doubts about Banesto's proposed merger with Spain's No. 2 bank, Banco Central SA, into what would be the largest bank in the country.

In a two-paragraph statement issued after a bank board meeting, Banesto said Mr. Abello Gallo had resigned from all of his posts at Banesto, which is run by his longtime business partner and Spain's youngest bank chairman, Mario Conde, 40.

The resignation introduced another element of uncertainty into the controversial Banesto-Banco Central bank merger announced last May and since hampered by shareholder and management conflicts.

Mariano Rubio, governor of the central bank, told a parliament committee Tuesday the conflicts were putting in jeopardy the merger, which is still subject to approval by government monetary authorities.

State-run Spanish Television cited unnamed Banesto sources as saying Mr. Abello Gallo had reached an agreement with Mr. Conde to sell the 5 percent of Banesto shares he controls back to the bank. The station said Banesto was expected to provide low-credit loans to permit the shares to be bought by Banesto clients, employees and subsidiaries.

The report estimated Mr. Abello Gallo's Banesto shares were currently worth 14.5 billion pesetas ($125.9 million). It said Mr. Abello Gallo sought to focus his attention on managing his own fortune.

The Banesto statement did not elaborate on Mr. Abello Gallo's motives, saying only that he also had quit his post as president of the Banesto-controlled insurance company, La Unión y El Fénix.

Earlier, the insurance company issued a statement saying Mr. Abello Gallo also had resigned as a director of the Banco Español Central de Crédito SA holding company, which was set up to organize the Banesto-Banco Central merger.

The La Unión board statement indicated Mr. Abello Gallo had resigned for unspecified "institutional reasons." The La Unión board then named Mr. Conde its president.

Mr. Abello Gallo and Banesto's chairman, Mario Conde, jointly bought a stake of around 5 percent in Banesto in 1987. The two businessmen decided to split their financial interests after a dispute last autumn. *(AP, Reuters)*

Midland Returns to Profit With £693 Million Pretax

Reuters

LONDON — Midland Bank PLC, Britain's third-biggest commercial bank, on Thursday reported a 1988 pretax profit of £693 million ($1.21 billion), following a £505 million loss a year earlier.

The 1987 loss came after the bank made exceptional provisions of £1.02 billion against bad or doubtful Third World loans.

Sir Kit McMahon, Midland's chairman, said the return to profitability was due to higher contributions from all sectors of the bank.

"This result reflects a substantially improved contribution from almost all our businesses. It is particularly pleasing since, over the past year, we have operated in an increasingly challenging environment," he said.

Midland declared a final dividend of 13.5 pence per share, up from 11.5 pence in 1987. For the year, the total dividend amounted to 23 pence, up from 20.1 pence previously. Midland shares eased 10 pence to close at 450 pence on the London Stock Exchange after the announcement.

Sir Kit said Midland's domestic banking operations provided the overwhelming portion of the bank's earnings last year. Profit from domestic operations totaled £509 million in 1988, up from £432 million a year earlier.

Midland Montagu, the merchant bank, brokerage and international banking unit, had a profit of £173 million last year compared with £44 million in 1987. This excludes the developing countries division, which lost £3 million after provisions in 1988.

"The excellent results from Midland Montagu are gratifying in the light of the difficult conditions that have prevailed in the capital markets," Sir Kit said.

In 1988, Midland added £201 million to its provisions against bad loans, of which £112 million was to cover possible defaults.

Midland's buoyant results were the second set of profitable figures announced by a major British commercial bank this week.

National Westminster Bank PLC said on Tuesday that pretax profit doubled to £1.4 billion, overcoming a huge write-off of Third World debt in 1987.

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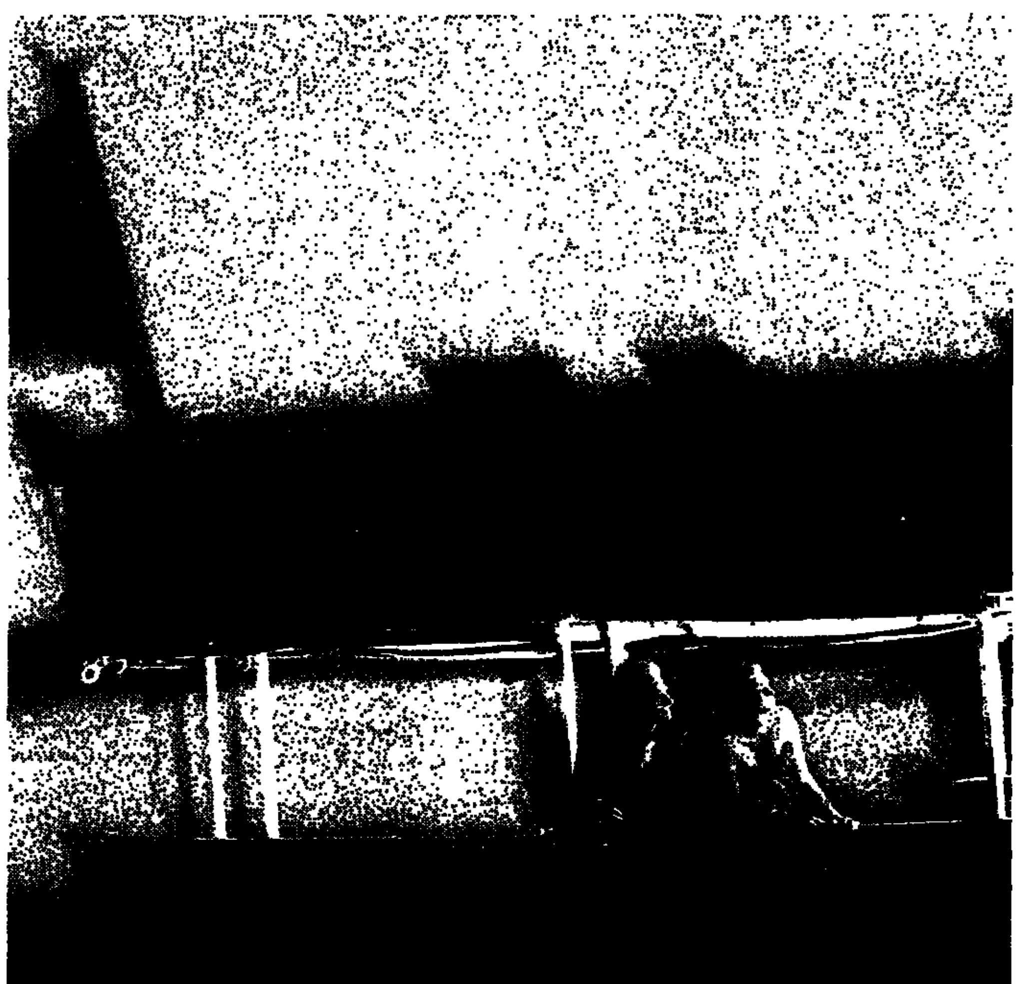

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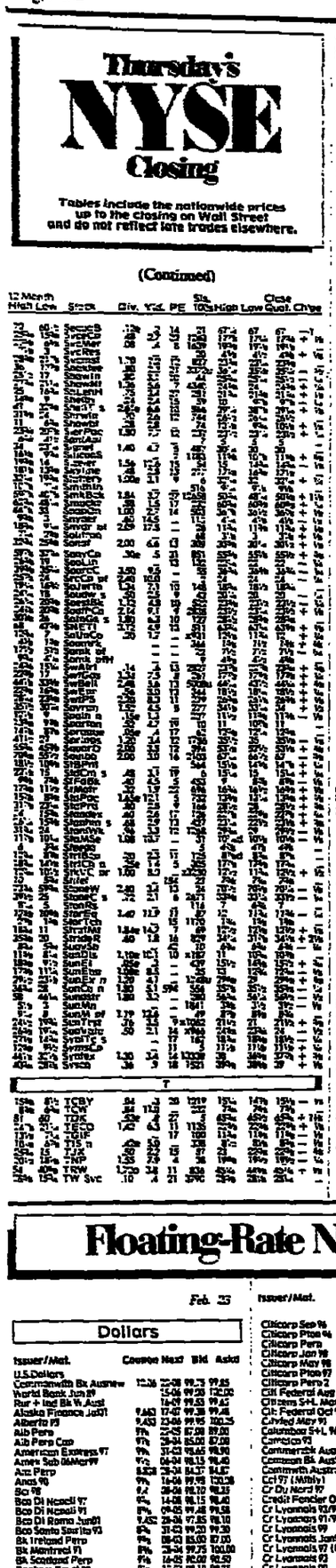
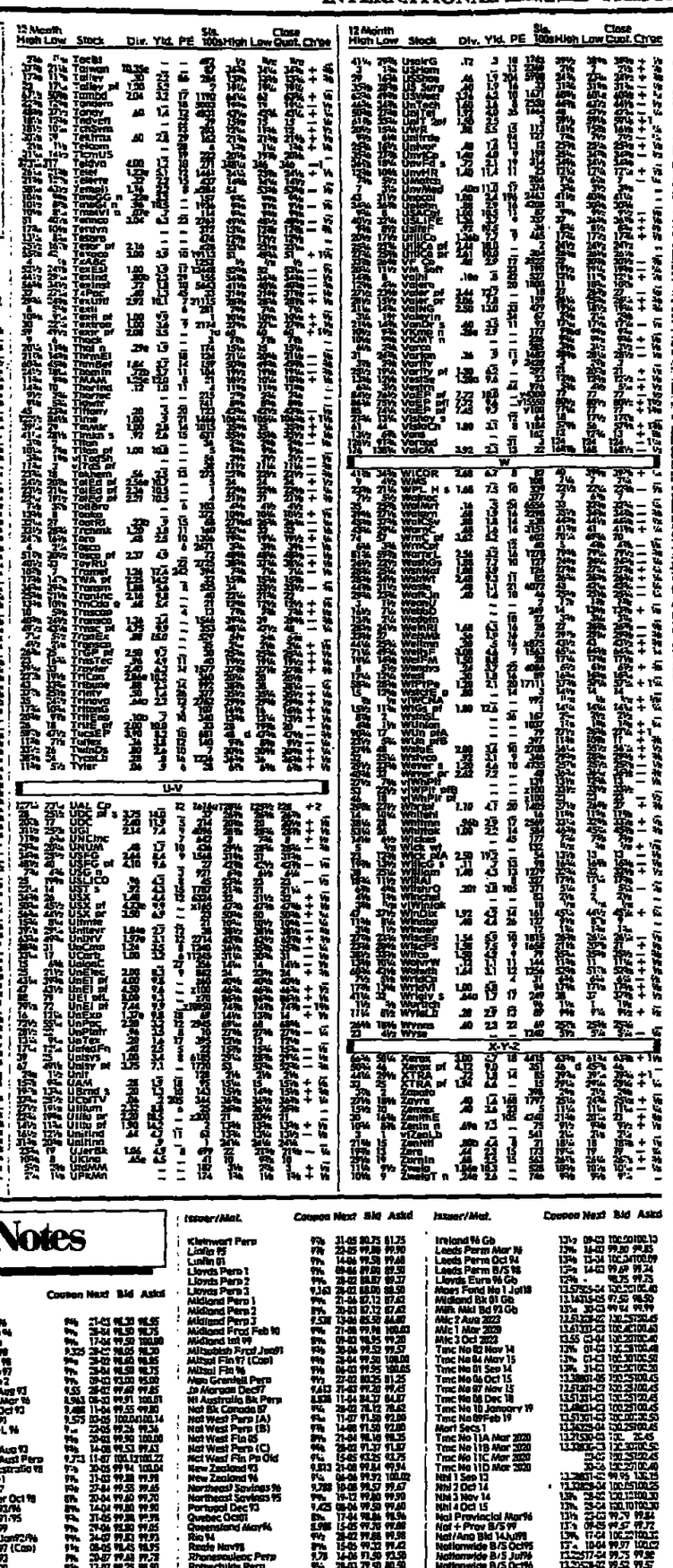
Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

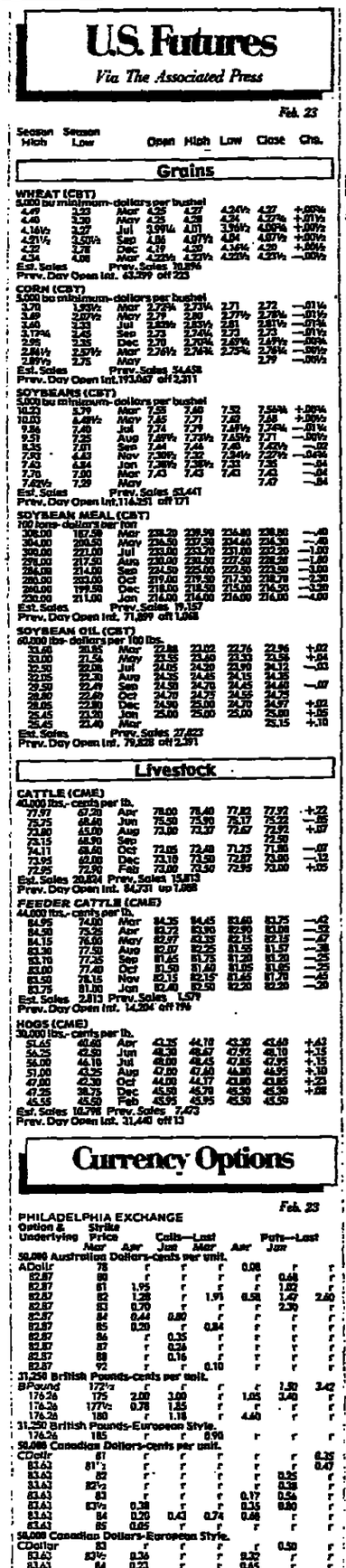


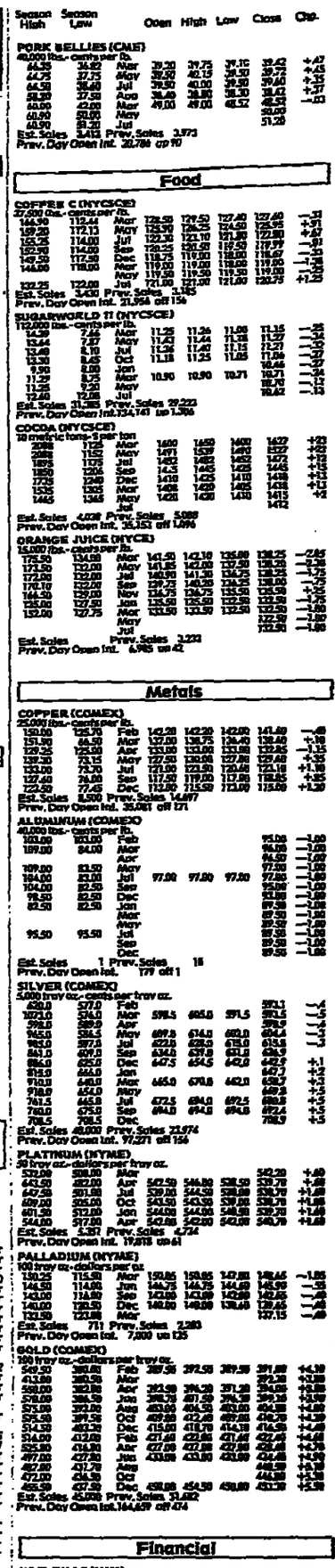


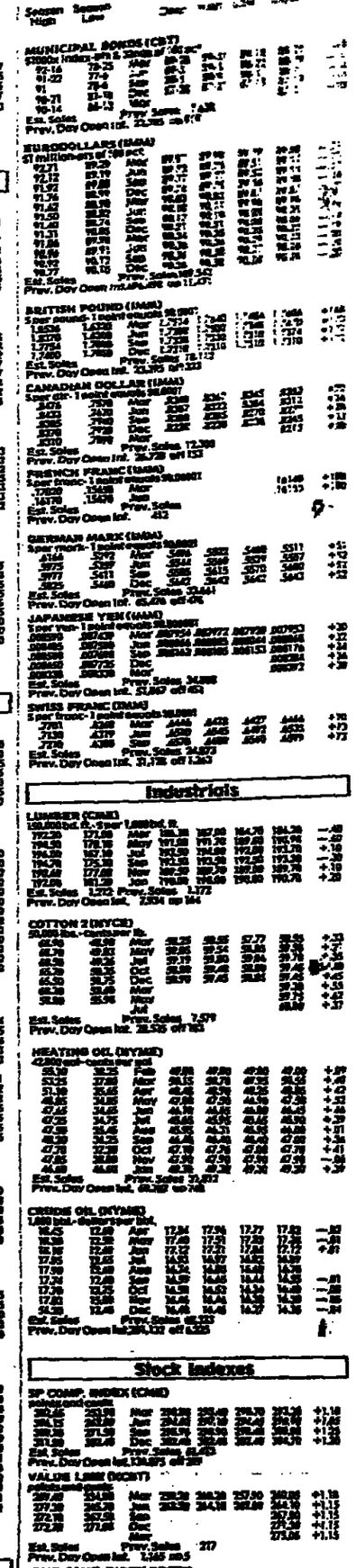
U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Feb. 23







Currency Options

Feb. 23

Floating-Rate Notes

Feb. 23

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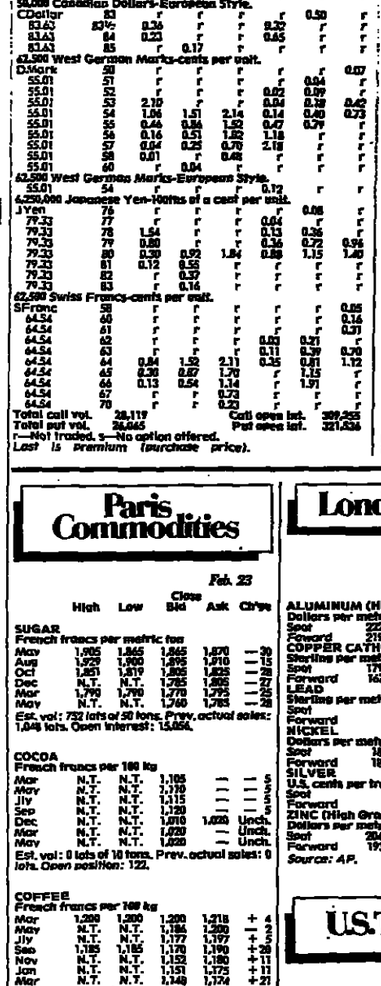
Paris Commodities

Feb. 23

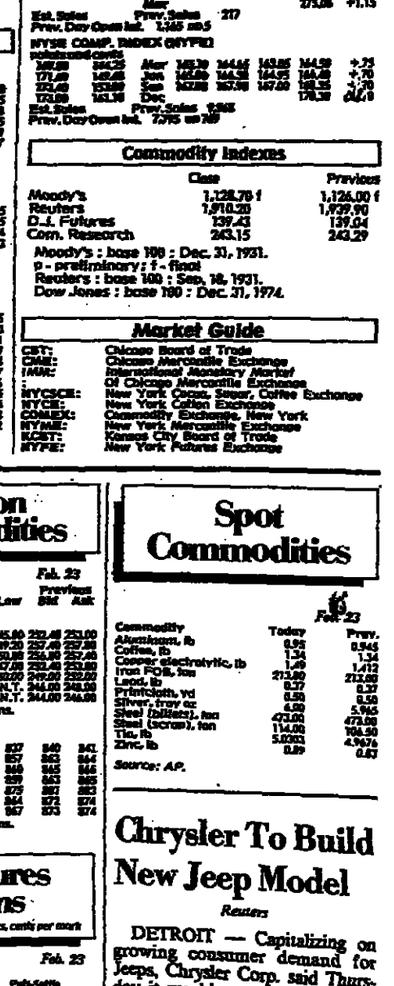


London Metals

Feb. 23

London Commodities

Feb. 23



Spot Commodities

Feb. 23

U.S. Treasuries

Feb. 23

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Feb. 23

Dividends

Feb. 23

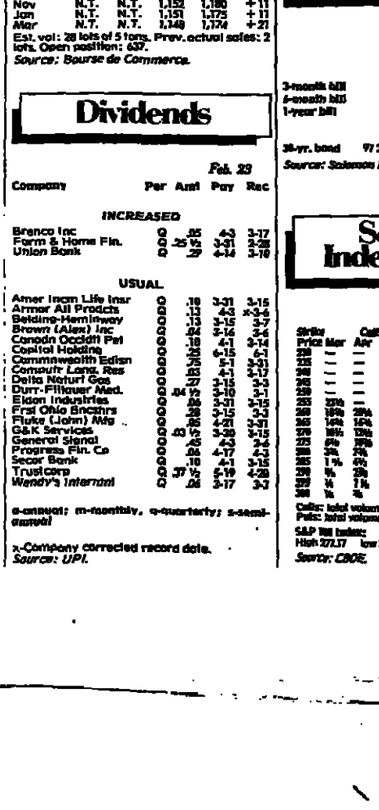
Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Branco Inc	Q	.25	4-3	3-17
Farm & Home Fin.	Q	.25½	3-31	3-20
Union Bank	Q	.29	4-14	3-10
USUAL				
Amer Incom Life Insr	Q	.10	3-31	3-15
Armor All Prodcts	Q	.12	4-3	3-14
Belding-Hemingway	Q	.15	3-15	3-7
Brown (Allen) Inc	Q	.04	3-16	3-4
Canada Ocean Pet	Q	.10	4-21	3-14
Capitol Holding	Q	.15	4-15	4-1
Commnwealth Edisn	Q	.70	3-1	2-17
Comwlth Lane. Res	Q	.02	4-1	3-17
Delta Natural Gas	Q	.27	3-31	3-17
Durr-Fillauer Med.	Q	.04½	3-31	3-17
Elcon Industries	Q	.10	3-30	3-15
First Ohio Bncshrs	Q	.30	3-15	3-7
Fluke (John) Mfg	Q	.08	4-21	3-31
G&K Services	Q	.03	3-30	3-15
General Signal	Q	.30	4-3	3-17
Progress Fin. Co	Q	.06	4-17	4-3
Secor Bank	Q	.10	4-1	3-15
Trustcorp	Q	.37½	3-10	4-28
Wendy's Internat	Q	.04	3-17	3-3

a-annual; m-monthly, q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

x-Company corrected record date.
Source: UPI.

S&P 100 Index Options

Feb. 23



Chrysler To Build New Jeep Model

Reuters

DETROIT — Capitalizing on growing consumer demand for Jeeps, Chrysler Corp. said Thursday it would spend $1 billion to develop and build a new line of sport utility vehicles to be introduced in 1992.

Chrysler said the model, nicknamed the ZJ, would be built at its new Jefferson Avenue plant in Detroit. Construction on the plant, which will replace an aging factory now at the site, is to begin in April.

Sport utility vehicles, which include Chrysler's Jeep line, the Bronco models built by Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp.'s Chevrolet Blazer, are among the fastest selling vehicles in the United States.

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INCISIVE REPORTING ON TRENDS AFFECTING THE U.S. STOCK MARKETS

هكذا من الأصل

Philips Net Rises 29% After Whirlpool Windfall

By Ronald van de Krol

Special to the Herald Tribune

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands — NV Philips, the electronics giant, said Thursday its net profit rose 29 percent, to 1.06 billion guilders ($510.2 million), in 1988, boosted by an extraordinary gain on the transfer of its white-goods business to a joint venture led by U.S.-based Whirlpool Corp.

The extraordinary gain of 525 million guilders was roughly twice what analysts expected. It pushed the company's profit well above most forecasts, which had called for flat or slightly higher results.

Cor van der Klugt, Philips' chairman, said 1988 operating profit rose 11.5 percent to 2.43 billion guilders on sales that advanced 6.5 percent to 56.1 billion guilders.

"We have taken a step forward," he said. "Despite pressure on prices and stiff competition, our operating profit showed a rise last year, thanks to our restructuring and cost-cutting efforts."

For the current year, Mr. van der Klugt forecast a "substantial improvement" in net profit from recurring operations. He said net profit, including any extraordinary items, would also be higher, but he gave no specific figures.

Mr. van der Klugt also predicted sales of 54 billion guilders this year, up 6 percent on 1988.

In August, Whirlpool announced that it would take a 53 percent stake in Philips' appliances division in a $470 million joint venture. If Whirlpool were to exercise an option later, the total deal would be worth more than $800 million to Philips.

Analysts said Philips' underlying performance had shown the expected modest improvement in 1988.

"The market had been expecting an extraordinary gain of around 250 to 300 million guilders," said Rob Sweers, an analyst at Banque Paribas Nederland in Amsterdam. "But apart from the news about the Whirlpool gain, other developments were in line with expectations." In 1987, Philips had booked extraordinary profit of 270 million guilders.

Philips declared an unchanged dividend for the year of two guilders a share, adding that shareholders could opt to receive the 1.40-guilder final dividend as an additional share on a one-for-25 basis.

Philips stock rose to 36.40 guilders on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange on Thursday, up from Wednesday's closing 36.20.

Mr. van der Klugt said consumer electronics, Philips' largest division, faced fierce competition in 1988, particularly from Asian competitors. Prices fell an average of 3 percent, he said, and margins declined by a percentage point.

Operating profit in the sector fell to 260 million guilders from 415 million guilders in 1987, partly reflecting a charge of 320 million guilders taken against earnings to finance restructuring.

Despite the competition, sales of consumer-electronics products like stereos, compact-disk players and televisions rose 10 percent to 18.23 billion guilders in 1988 after declining by 2 percent in 1987. Philips has forecast a further, unspecified rise in sales this year.

However, the professional-electronics division, which includes Philips' computer and communications activities, continued to face difficulties in 1988, suffering a 40 percent decline in operating results, to 368 million guilders, though the company is forecasting a significant improvement this year.

Overall, Philips took a 476 million guilder charge against its 1988 earnings to finance restructuring.

As part of its cost-cutting moves, it is working on eliminating up to 20,000 jobs by the end of 1989.

Gold Fields Profit Drops 24.6% but Exceeds Expectations

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The British-based mining group Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, which is resisting a takeover bid by a South African-controlled investment company, reported half-year profit Thursday that exceeded market expectations, and raised its dividend.

Gold Fields said that its pretax profit for the last six months of calendar 1988 had dropped 24.6 percent to £137.7 million ($241 million), from £182.7 million in the corresponding period of 1987.

But the year-earlier figure was skewed upward by an extraordinary gain of £82 million from the sale of a 10 percent stake in Gold Fields of South Africa. Discounting that gain, the 1988 half-year figure was 30 percent above the 1987 figure.

In addition, the 1988 result surpassed market expectations of £118 million. Gold Fields shares closed steady at £14.59 on the London Stock Exchange. Gold Fields increased its interim dividend to 12.5 pence from 10 pence.

The latest bid for Gold Fields by Minorco, controlled by the Oppenheimer gold and diamonds empire, is for £14 a share and values the company at £3.2 billion. The sweetened bid, made Monday, is the largest ever for a British company.

The next step in Gold Fields' defense is expected to be the publication of its net asset valuation, which analysts have said is likely to be well above £15 a share.

Gold Fields said Thursday that consolidated sales for the period had risen 16.6 percent to £718.5 million. Operating profit, excluding the sale of units, rose 34.8 percent to £172.1 million. Net profit fell 17.7 percent to £102.3 million.

The British group said it had set aside a provision of £16.9 million to cover costs of its defense against Minorco. The Luxembourg-based company, whose full name is Minerals & Resources Co., already owns 29.9 percent of Gold Fields.

Gold Fields said its subsidiaries ARC of Britain and Gold Fields Mining Corp. of the United States, which Minorco intends to keep if the bid is successful, saw pretax profit jump 73 percent and 52 percent respectively during the period.

ARC posted earnings of £62.1 million while Gold Fields Mining turned a profit of £25.5 million.

Renison Gold Fields Consolidated, the Australian titanium and zircon producer in which Gold Fields has a stake of 49 percent, doubled its profit to £13.6 million.

Gold Fields of South Africa and Newmont Mining Corp., the big U.S. gold producer, posted lower profits of £14.2 million and £6.6 million respectively.

ICI Boosts Dividend Sharply Following 12% Profit Rise

Reuters

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, the world's fourth-ranking chemicals company, on Thursday announced a 12 percent jump in 1988 profit and a sharp rise in dividends.

Britain's largest industrial company, whose products include paints, plastics, fertilizers and heart and cancer drugs, said its 1988 pretax profit climbed to £1.47 billion ($2.58 billion) from £1.31 billion in 1987.

ICI also announced it was boosting its 1988 dividend by 22 percent to 50 pence from 41 pence a year earlier. The announcement initially drove ICI shares sharply higher, against the market trend, but they fell back to close two pence lower at £11.63.

Denys Henderson, ICI chairman, said the dividend increase was a "a fairly significant statement of ICI's confidence in the future." He added that it would also bring the dividend into line with a steady increase in earnings per share in the last few years.

Analysts said the profits announcement was marginally below market expectations but that the dividend payment was far higher than forecast.

ICI is the world's largest maker of paints; the third-biggest producer of agrochemicals such as crop-protection chemicals; and it ranks approximately 10th in pharmaceuticals.

The company said profit from industrial products rose by more than a quarter to £760 million while profit from agricultural goods more than doubled to £102 million.

But the performance of the company's consumer and specialty products division, where ICI has made a number of acquisitions in the past few years, slipped to £546 million from £574 million.

Mr. Henderson said he was not concerned by the divergence between the two sectors, noting that demand for industrial chemicals, generally seen as vulnerable to downturns in the world economy, had been buoyant in 1988.

He said profits from specialty and consumer products had been depressed by development costs and the strength of the pound against other currencies in 1988.

Mr. Henderson said the company's financial position remained strong, with a balance-sheet debt-to-equity ratio at a modest 27 percent and cash generation available for dividends and investment exceeding £1.2 billion a year.

He said the company has undergone a considerable reshaping in recent years that has widened its business range.

F&C NORTH AMERICAN MAJOR COMPANIES FUND

Société d'Investissement à capital variable
R.C. Luxembourg B 25570

Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

The shareholders of F&C NORTH AMERICAN MAJOR COMPANIES FUND are hereby covened to an extraordinary general meeting to be held in Luxembourg on March 3rd, 1989 at 11:30 a.m. at the registered office, 14, Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg with the following agenda:

1. **To adjust the Articles in order to satisfy the requirements of the Luxembourg law of March 30th, 1988 on collective investment undertakings;**
2. **To adjust the Articles to take account of changes to the Luxembourg law of August 10th, 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, which occured since the incorporation of the Corporation;**
3. **To amend the Articles to permit the Corporation to issue shares of several classes, the assets attributable to each class to be invested in a portfolio corresponding to such class;**
4. **To amend Article 16 by determining therein the investment restrictions applicable to the Corporation;**
5. **To make some further changes to the Articles considered necessary by the Board of Directors of the Corporation and comprising inter alia the extension of the duration of the Corporation for an undetermined period, the rewording of certain provisions relating to the acquisition of shares in the Corporation by certain persons and a rewording of the definition of the term "U.S. person" as used in the Articles, to introduce the facility to reduce or defer redemption requests in certain determined circumstances, to provide for a minimum amount of each redemption request, to provide for the possibility for the Board of Directors of the Corporation compulsorily to redeem the shares of any class if the total net asset value of such class is less than U.S. $1,000,000.—, to fix the end of the corporate year to the October 31st (such amendment to the apply to the current year which will thus end on October 31st 1989), to fix the date of the annual general meeting at the penultimate Thursday of the month of February at 11:30 a.m. (such amendment to apply as of the annual general meeting to be held in 1990 which will thus be held on the penultimate Thursday of the month of February 1990), to provide for the annual distribution of at least 85% of the net investment income attributable to each class of shares, to provide for the possibility for the Corporation to operate income equalisation arrangements;**
6. **To classify all shares outstanding of the Corporation as shares of a class of shares corresponding to a Portfolio to be designated as Foreign and Colonial Portfolios Fund — North American Majors Equity Portfolio;**
7. **To change the name of the Corporation to Foreign and Colonial Portfolios Fund and to amend Article 1 of the Articles of Incorporation accordingly;**
8. **To accept the resignation of the Directors in office and to appoint new Directors of the Corporation.**

Resolutions on the agenda of the Extraordinary General Meeting will require a quorum of at least 50% of the outstanding shares and will be adopted if voted by 2/3 of the shareholders present or represented except for item.. above for which no quorum is required and which will be adopted if voted by a simple majority of the shareholders present or represented.

In order to take part at this general meeting, owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with one of the following banks who are authorized to receive the shares on deposit:

— **Banque Générale du Luxembourg, 27 Avenue Monterey, Luxembourg;**
— **Royal Bank of Scotland plc, 67 Lombardstreet, London EC3.**

The Board of Directors.

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Contact: Gordon Johns, Managing Director

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Vickers

Year	1988	1987
Revenue	776.30	788.30
Pretax Net	69.80	62.60
Per Share	0.193	0.174

Canada

General Motors Canada

Year	1988	1987
Revenue	19,300.	14,900.
Profits	359.48	5.10

Moore

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	676.50	625.70
Profit	42.80	44.70
Per Share	0.48	0.49
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	2,540.	2,380.
Profit	184.00	146.40
Per Share	2.81	1.60

Japan

Bridgestone

Year	1988	1987
Revenue	621,420.	557,248.
Profits	36,150.	29,280.
Per Share	50.41	44.94

Honda Motor

9 Months	1988	1987
Revenue	2,511.T	2,313.T
Profit	72,970.	67,250.
Per Share	73.84	65.96

T: trillion.

Yamazaki

Year	1988	1987
Revenue	383,970.	367,320.
Profits	9,910.	9,530.
Per Share	44.99	43.27

South Africa

AECI

Year	1988	1987
Revenue	4,080.	3,288.
Profit	398.00	303.00
Per Share	1.65	1.38

Sweden

Atlas Copco

Year	1988	1987
Revenue	12,910.	11,520.
Profits	1,160.	789.00
Per Share	24.00	15.40

United States

Bally Manufacturing

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	476.70	435.30
Net Loss	7.15	12.50
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	1,940.	1,730.
Net Inc.	38.00	57.10
Per Share	1.12	1.62

Capital Holding

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	567.80	406.00
Oper Net	51.50	45.60
Oper Share	1.10	0.91
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	2,050.	1,788.
Oper Net	181.80	170.40
Oper Share	3.82	3.12

Carter Hawley Hale St.

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	930.70	866.00
Oper Net	21.90	20.40
Oper Share	1.01	0.94
1st Half	1989	1988
Revenue	1,570.	1,060.
Oper Net	18.00	21.00
Oper Share	0.83	0.87

1989 nets exclude charge of $8.3 million.

CBI Industries

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	358.38	318.50
Net Inc.	2.40	7.24
Per Share	0.01	0.27
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	1,380.	1,160.
Net Inc.	27.50	18.30
Per Share	0.87	0.57

CIGNA

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	4,490.	4,500.
Oper Net	129.40	141.70
Oper Share	1.59	1.69
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	17,890.	17,110.
Oper Net	418.00	662.70
Oper Share	4.99	7.83

1987 net excludes loss of $28.9 million in quarter & profit of $13 million in year.

Dana

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	1,280.	1,170.
Net Income	43.70	20.30
Per Share	1.08	0.52
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	4,900.	4,130.
Net Income	142.20	141.50
Per Share	3.99	3.24

Deere

1st Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	1,140.	1,050.
Net Inc.	48.40	67.50
Per Share	0.65	0.99

Dresser Industries

1st Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	847.80	800.90
Oper Net	23.00	10.70
Oper Share	0.34	0.14

1988 net excludes gain of $34 million.

Emery Air Freight

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	313.90	358.00
Net Loss	15.70	18.40
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	1,300.	1,200.
Net Loss	51.10	47.70

Equitable Life Assurance Soc.

Year	1988	1987
Revenue	12,390.	11,490.
Net Income	190.10	(a)87.60

a: loss.

Foxboro

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	143.10	125.70
Net Inc.	3.85	(a)73.00
Per Share	0.32	—
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	539.90	504.40
Net Inc.	9.81	(a)96.90
Per Share	0.80	—

a: loss. 1987 nets include charges of $65.9 million.

General Signal

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	463.60	422.20
Net Income	20.70	21.20
Per Share	0.77	0.76
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	1,760.	1,600.
Net Income	25.20	69.40
Per Share	0.91	2.46

Gillette

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	967.70	866.30
Net Income	61.50	58.30
Per Share	0.62	0.51
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	3,580.	3,170.
Net Income	268.50	229.90
Per Share	2.45	2.00

Goldome

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Net Loss	63.10	12.80
Year	1988	1987
Net Income	(a)119.1	16.70
Per Share	(a)4.34	0.56

a: loss.

Harley Davidson

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	197.60	167.00
Oper Net	6.03	4.40
Oper Share	0.70	0.64
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	757.40	685.40
Oper Net	27.20	17.70
Oper Share	3.41	2.72

Hewlett Packard

1st Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	2,660.	2,190.
Net Inc.	193.00	179.00
Per Share	0.83	0.71

Homestake Mining

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	125.70	249.70
Net Inc.	15.80	112.00
Per Share	0.16	1.15
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	432.60	516.20
Net Inc.	66.40	146.40
Per Share	0.68	1.51

Nucor

Year	1988	1987
Revenue	1,060.	851.00
Oper Net	70.90	50.50
Oper Share	3.34	2.39

1988 net excludes gain of $38.6 million.

Shaklee

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	195.80	180.80
Net Inc.	14.30	9.00
Per Share	1.08	0.68
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	627.50	571.80
Net Inc.	27.20	23.90
Per Share	2.05	1.77

Southmark

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	794.20	756.90
Net Income	(a)192.5	10.90
Per Share	—	0.02
1st Half	1989	1988
Revenue	1,610	1,350
Net Income	(a)91.4	25.50
Per Share	—	0.12

1988 net includes profit of $238 million in quarter & $26.7 million in half.

Texas Am. Bancshares

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Net Loss	140.80	57.70
Year	1988	1987
Net Loss	510.30	78.00

Texas Utilities

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	954.40	932.00
Net Income	100.30	132.00
Per Share	0.60	0.87
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	4,150.	4,080.
Net Income	642.70	680.00
Per Share	4.00	4.55

Transamerica

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	1,990.	1,930.
Net Inc.	78.00	72.40
Per Share	0.99	0.91

[illegible]

Year	1988	1987
Revenue	7,863.	[illegible]
Net Inc	340.40	[illegible]
Per Share	[illegible]	[illegible]

Transco Energy

4th Quar.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per Share	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Loss	54.42	79.50

a: loss.

Uniroyal-Goodrich

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	509.50	514.50
Net Inc.	5.50	[illegible]
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	2,190.	2,063.
Net Inc.	11.80	22.10

a: loss. 1987 nets include charges of $9.1 million.

United Telecom.

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	1,730.	779.50
Oper Net	10.70	32.50
Oper Share	0.09	0.33
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	6,490.	2,940.
Oper Net	141.80	(a)133.50
Oper Share	1.36	—

a: loss.

Viacom

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	355.40	265.80
Net Loss	8.63	35.50
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	1,260.	1,010.
Net Loss	123.10	161.30

Zenith Electronics

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	840.70	685.40
Oper Net	14.00	4.40
Oper Share	0.53	0.18
Year	1988	1987
Revenue	2,690.	2,360.
Oper Net	5.30	(a)19.10
Oper Share	0.20	—

a: loss.

West Germany

Volkswagenwerk

Year	1987	1986
Revenue	60.00	54.63

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 23, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

Fund	Cur.	Value
AL-MAL GROUP		
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A	$	307.81
(r) Managed Currency	$	1211.78
(r) Futures	$	779.49
(w) Equity	$	1038.72
(w) Bond	$	1058.66
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	536.79
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia	$	121.56
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	717.00*
(d) Conbar	SF	1816.00*
(d) Equibaer America	$	1454.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1451.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1764.00*
(d) Stockbar	SF	1993.00*
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	983.00*
(d) Swissbar	SF	2301.00*
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,246.00
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,140.38
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	247,615.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	10,932.75
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) Interbond Fund	$	182.05*
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.397
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	29.83*
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.12*
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.46*
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	13.72
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	17.23
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	12.41
(w) Interequity European Class	$	8.94
(w) Interequity Australia Cls.	$	10.37
(w) Interlux Capital Belgian	LF	55,181.80
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr Securite	FF	11,045.48
(w) Interlux Capital FFr	FF	12,596.59
(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap.	FF	10,443.02
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF	LF	147,343.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU	ECU	1,229.73
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 26414		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	11.04
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	10.50
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	27.43
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	9.26*
(w) Diverbond	SF	84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	17.72
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	18.06
(w) FIF Internat.America	$	14.69
(w) FIF Internat.Europe	$	25.66
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific	$	45.87
(w) France International	FF	98.29
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	111,284.11
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	128.89
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	270.33
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$	$	104.89
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	$	181.61
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	$	16,141.00
(w) FIF Internat.Japan	Y	1,136.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	10.57
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	10.57
(w) IPNA-3	$	1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund	$	10.22
(w) The Siam Fund	$	13.27
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	12.14
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	108.37
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund	DM	129.45
(w) Daiwa Lcl Equity	$	1012.91
(w) Daiwa Lcl Int. Bond	$	1059.34
(b) Eagle Fund	LF	10485.00
(w) Ecu D'Or	ECU	95.29
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund	$	75.52
(w) Leicom	$	2305.40
(b) Opportunities Fund	$	825.76
(b) Priop fund	DM	47.54
(b) Prifirst	$	490.23
(b) Pri-Tech	$	1159.67
(w) Rente Plus	BF	53187.00
(!) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	51382.64
(!) Select. Horizon FF	FF	54636.00
(b) Source Sicav	$	11.09
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	10361.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	101.16
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	78.53
(w) BSS Intelsec.	SF	1639.42
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1.230
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	1.990
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1155.44
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	11.91
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	29.62
(w) $ Bond	$	12.22
(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	31.04
(w) Global Equity	$	16.78
(w) Global Bond	$	12.92
(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	13.56
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	6.60
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY, SICAV		
(!) Global Bond Fund	ECU	10.63
(!) European Securities Fund	ECU	11.78
(!) French Securities Fund	FF	114.73
(!) North American Secu.Fund	$	9.71
(!) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	10.20
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.F5E5	FF	5,421.90
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,017.83
(d) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	6,449.12
(d) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,121.30
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5,482.26
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	102.58
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	102.39
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	9,964
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	85.91
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	32.84
CIC GROUP		
(d) Obliclc Monetaire	FF	10926.50
(d) Obliclc Court Terme	FF	11197.21
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1242.88
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1271.31
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1130.19
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro	ECU	1008.84
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing	$	930.12
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	892.00
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1037.27
(d) Citinvest Guardian Euro	ECU	1063.28
CITITRUST		
(w) US. $ Equities	$	202.30375
(w) US. $ Bonds	$	11.26075
(w) US. $ Money Market	$	11.88531
(w) Global Equities	$	9.99800
(w) Global Money Market	$	11.18000
(w) Global Bonds	$	11.16800
CCF - GAMMA		
(w) CM Actibonds	$	37.18
(w) CM Global Growth	$	11.61
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	8.53
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	56,327.17
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	52,502.45
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	57,078.12
(d) Europe Prestige Fund	ECU	10.24
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A	ECU	12.18
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B.	ECU	12.18
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1930.18
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1426.97
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1488.26
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	910.81
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term	$	10.30
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicurrency	ECU	10.06
(w) Equity:United Kingdom	£	11.01
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	79.50
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	104.20
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	116.63
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	111.67
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	10,745.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	100.23
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	158.85
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	170.12
(d) CSF International	SF	125.00
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	535.50
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	202.25
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	144.75
(d) Canasec	SF	608.00
(d) Ussec	SF	655.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	245.25
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	159.09
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	100.16
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	114.75
(d) CS Gulden Bond A	FL	98.58
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	109.43
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	103.18
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	103.18
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	98.53
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	108.79
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	96.42
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	109.08
(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1359.40
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1197.37
(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1408.70
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	113,456.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
+(d) Concentra	DM	34.71
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	75.19
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	142.01
(w) Winchester Capital	$	185.94
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	138.20
(w) Winchester Holdings	$	14.42
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S	ECU	1110.17
(w) Winc.Reserves E.B.S	ECU	1065.01
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd.	ECU	11.92
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	29.64
(w) Worldwide Special	$	710.84
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified	$	17.21
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series	$	22.79
(m) Winchester Frontier	$	176.22
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$	71.25
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier:0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d)Inc.: Bid. $ 14.31 Offer.	$	14.749*
@(d)Cap.: Bid. $ 19.63 Offer.	$	20.239
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.1930
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	0.7751
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.4960
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0662
(w) Long Term	$	29.29*
ELDERS INTL. MGMT. SERVICES INC.		
W. Rotter, President (212) 573-0440		
(d) EFF	$	304.35
(d) ESP	$	128.38
(d) EMR	$	98.20
ELDERS SWITZ.(838) 24 79 79		
(w) Elders Int Bid SF 101.25 Offer	SF	107.25
(w) Elders Aus Bid AS 87.25 Offer	AS	92.25
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Europe A	FL	10.45
(w) Global A	FL	11.40
(w) North America A	FL	10.06
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.		
(w) Comete	$	774.40
(w) Meteore	Y	123,997.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1819.23
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
(w) F&C Atlantic	$	18.01
(w) F&C European	$	34.03
(w) F&C Oriental	$	82.77
(w) F&C N. American M C Fd	$	8.92
(w) F&C Nordic Fund	$	11.81
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.		
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf.	$	10.80
(d) New Europe Fund	$	9.85
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	94.43
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	100.75
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	46.85
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref.	$	100.81
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	109.82
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	14.74
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged	$	11.55
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg	$	10.39
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	16.44
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	157.72
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund.	$	64.69
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	19.64*
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	$	12.88
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd	$	11.35
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	13.23
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	95.59
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	320.16
(d) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fd.	$	31.54
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	65.54
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.		
(d) American Portfolio	$	0.92
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio	$	10.18
(d) European Portfolio	$	1.33
(d) Global Convs. Portfolio	$	0.99
(d) Hard Curr. Liquidity Ptfl.	$	9.11
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio	$	0.95
(d) Intl. Equity Income Ptfl.	$	1.03
(d) Japan Portfolio	$	1.37
(d) Recovery Portfolio	$	1.09
(d) South East Asian Portfolio	$	0.87
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl.	£	18.28
(d) U.K. Portfolio	£	1.12
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd	$	1.56
FORBES PO 8887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd	£	48.90
(w) Gold Income	$	5.16
(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.51
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS		
(w) Gaia Hedge I	$	88.36
(w) Gaia Hedge II	$	124.01
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640		
(w) GAM (CH) America	SF	1099.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1298.80
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1406.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.030
(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.073
(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.774
(d) Yen Deposit	Y	517.70
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.143
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	AS	1.124
(d) French Franc Deposit fd.	FF	10.61
(d) N. American	$	1.46
(d) Japan	Y	639.00
(d) Pacific Basin	Y	299.00
(d) International growth	$	2.93
(d) British	£	2.12
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.09
(d) International Bond	$	1.28
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	2964.00
(d) European Fund	DM	5.02
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	1.02
(d) Australasian fund	$	0.32
(d) Canadian fund	Cans	0.90
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	$	1.02
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.76
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530		
(w) East Investment Fund	$	1043.9080
(w) Scottish World Fund	£	188.9764
(w) State St. American	$	241.2100
GENERALE BANK		
(see also Interselex Group)		
(d) Rentinvest	$	27.26*
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	118.20
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	9,821.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,330.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
11 Athol St,Douglas,I. of Man.44-624-26037		
(w) Futurgam S.A.	$	157.35
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	227.78
(w) GAMerica Inc	$	215.80
(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	135.65
(w) GAM Asean Inc	$	111.13*
(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	141.94
(w) GAM Ermitage	$	24.08
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	221.04
(w) GAM France Inc	FF	1292.44
(w) GAM Global Fund	$	115.16
(w) GAM High Yield Inc.	$	106.25
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	209.64*
(w) GAM International Inc.	$	152.36
(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	398.77
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	101.79*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	102.21*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	SF	100.74*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	101.40*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,051.00*
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	109.46
(w) GAM Pacific Inc.	$	425.23
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	$	153.09*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc	$	136.97
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd	SF	101.48
(w) GAM Value Inc.	$	101.09
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	414.14
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	165.89
(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	129.63
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	120.39
(w) GAM ut Inc.	$	284.72
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	108.25
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	107.28*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc.U.S Spe.	$	124.59*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	102.12*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	103.16*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	96.42*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Y	11,865.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	14.03
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	33.11
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	12.58*
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	28.78*
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	35.37*
(w) G.T.Biotech./Health Fund	$	8.15
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	15.95*
(d) G.T. Britain Fund	£	9.11
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	9.63
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	16.97*
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	26.97
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	25.91
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	11.92
(d) G.T.Global Technology Fd	$	16.98*
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	27.05*
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	9.49
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	10.77*
(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	11.66*
(d) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class	$	7.86
(d) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd	$	25.78
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl	$	9.05
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl.	£	9.22*
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl.	£	9.13*
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	32.53
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	£	11.23
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	10.53
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	10.80
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	17.44
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	34.73
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	25.87
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	12.81
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd	$	25.28
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	19.43
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	43.30
(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	93.11
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	537.30
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	209.76
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	10,994.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	205.96
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	104.81
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	118.93
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl.	FL	211.75
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	14.58*
(d) Int.Belga Fund	LF	3056.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	6024.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund	$	1384.07*
(d) Int.World Fund	$	95.66*
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD.	$	1049.85
Veryfinance Limited (0481-26641)		
PB122 St. Peter Port, Guernsey.		
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	13,548.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	29.97
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	92.87*
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	71.40*
(d) J.F European	$	9.50
(d) J.F International	$	13.28
(d) J.F Gilt Convertibles Trust	$	10.92
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Bertoletti,(22) 208611/ext. 2222.		
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	106.90*
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	167.00
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	219.70
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	277.50
+(w)Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	139.45
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	253.20
+(w)Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos	$	16.42
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	5.09
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	9.98
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.56
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	10.19
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.18
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	9.22
(d) US Federal Securities	$	9.62
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A	$	10.26
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B	$	10.17
MIM BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Int.High Income	£	2.569*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.750*
(d) Dollar Man. Port	£	2.090
(d) Sterling Man.Port	£	1.666
(d) Pioneer Markets	£	2.506
(d) U.K. Growth	£	1.022*
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	$	1.318*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	$	1.016*
(d) Sterling Man. Curr.	£	17.420
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	4.610*
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	0.1942
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	14.670*
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund.	$	11.490*
NIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	122.93
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam.		
(w) The Brazil Fund	$	1.66
(w) NMB Dutch Fund	FL	34.32
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	19.97
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	14.81
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	13.91
(w) Japanese Yen	$	28.30
(w) Pound Sterling	£	15.11
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	12.58
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	12.74
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	10.19
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	11.32
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	11.76
(w) European Currency	ECU	13.65
(w) Convertibles	$	10.41
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	9.98
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Belux Fund	LF	10,666.00
(d) Cortexa International	$	117.67
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,347.12
(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	161.34
(d) Luxor	$	8.82
(d) Paroli-Fund	$	.5
(d) Pareurope Growth	$	19.20
(d) Parinter Fund	$	215.67
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	140.30
(d) Europhenix	FF	1,288.78
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	13.50
(d) Paribas-Rente	LF	1,383.00
(d) Obli-Franc	FF	1,170.21
(d) Obli-dm	DM	1,204.82
(w) Obligestion	SF	91.45
(w) Obli-Dollar	$	1,193.94
(w) Obli-Yen	Y	107,821.00
(w) Obli-Gulden	FL	1,037.73
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,355.70
(w) Parjapan	Y	3,417.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	1729.45
(m) Nascal Ltd	$	1119.91
(m) Select Equities Ltd	$	926.10
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1670.73
(m) Value N.V.	$	1944.24
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	41.70
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	22.82
(w) DP Energy Resources	$	34.70
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	52.20
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	61.14
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	285.27
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	259.85
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	13.90
(d) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	12.23
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	10.30
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	104.00
(d) Rolinco	FL	99.80
(d) Rorento	FL	61.10
(d) Rodamco	FL	161.00
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.		
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	189.41
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246,GUERNSEY		
+(w)RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	5.55*
+(w)RBC Canadian Fund Ltd	C$	14.29*
+(w)RBC European Fund	$	11.24
+(w)RBC Far East&Pacific Fd	$	35.77
+(w)RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	50.40
+(w)RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd.	$	12.06
+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd	$	38.00
+(w)RBC North Amer. Fd	$	14.35
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel:(352)489861		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d)Alpha UK	£	1.14
(d)Alpha US$	$	1.12
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.22
(d)Alpha Japanese	Y	1055.00
(d)Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.06
(d)Alpha European	ECU	1.02
(d)Gold Share	$	1.01
BOND FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Pound	£	102.23
(d)US$ Bond	US$	97.56
(d)Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.73
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	48.03
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Reserve	£	10.36
(d)US$ Reserve	$	10.16
(d)Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.18
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Oporto Growth Fund	$	9.25
(d) Offshore Multiple Opps.	$	10.62
OFFSHORE PORTFOLIOS (OP)		
(d) OP Global balanced	$	10.98
(d) OP Precious Metals	$	9.81
(d) OP Global Bond	$	10.29
(d) OP US Share	$	10.59
(d) OP Global Equity	$	11.31
(d) OP Pacific Equity	$	11.14
(d) OP Euro Equity	$	10.90
(d) OP US Govt Securities	$	10.32
(d) OP Global Money Market	$	9.74
(d) OP US Money Market	$	10.00
INTERNATIONAL PORTOFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	11.86
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	9.56
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.25
(d) IP US Share	$	10.88
(d) IP Global Equity	$	11.37
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	11.38
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	10.90
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.41
OFFSHORE SHORT-TERM INVEST. (OSI)		
(d) OSI Deutsche Mark	$	9.83
(d) OSI Japanese Yen	$	9.58
(d) OSI Pound Sterling	$	9.36
(d) OSI US Dollar	$	10.00
(d) OSI Managed Currency	$	10.03
(d) OSI Canadian Dollar	$	10.38
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w)Equity Intl Acc	$	10.93
(w)Equity Intl Inc	$	10.22
(d)Equity Global	£	0.99
(w)Equity Far East	$	1.74
(w)Equity Gold	$	0.87
(w)Equity Japan	Y	115.00
(w)Equity Nordic	$	1.05
(d)Equity U.K.	£	1.03
(d)Equity Continental Europe	£	0.99
(d)Equity Mediterranean	$	0.97
(d)Equity North America	$	1.01
(w)Bond Intl Acc	$	7.81
(w)Bond Intl Inc	$	6.52
(w)High Income Acc	$	1.01
(w)High Income Inc	$	0.97
(d)DEM	DM	0.98
(w)Multicurrency	$	1.8765
(d)FRF	FF	1.00
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) Sogelux Fund		
(w) Sogelux Bonds A	$	10.95
(w) Sogelux Bonds B	DM	21.26
(w) Sogelux Bonds C	FF	82.54
(w) Sogelux Bonds D	SF	20.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds E	$	7.91
(w) Sogelux Bonds F	Y	1622.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds G	ECU	17.77
(w) Sogelux Bonds H	$	11.32
(w) Sogelux Bonds J	BF	538.00
(w) Sogelux Equities K	$	10.43
(w) Sogelux Equities L	ECU	10.77
(w) Sogelux Equities M	YEN	1500.00
(w) Sogelux Equities P	$	10.55
(w) Sogelux Equities Q	$	9.59
(w) Sogelux Equities R	$	10.81
(w) Sogelux Short Term S	FF	107.10
(w) Sogelux Short Term T	ECU	10.47
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	41.18
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	50.66
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	10.35
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	10.22
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) AmericaValor	SF	413.50*
(d) AngloValor	£	177.15*
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	542.05
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	128.71*
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	116.26*
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	97.85*
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	117.97*
(d) FranceValor	FF	1592.19*
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	430.49*
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	490.10
(d) ItalValor	Lit	456,986.00*
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	411.25*
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5463.50
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1019.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	104.29*
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	106.56*
(d) Swissvalor	SF	356.50*
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	77.75*
(d) UniversalFund	SF	121.55*
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,668.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund	$	1.97
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	$	9.18
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	£	9.18
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	9.49
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.44
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	13.89
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	27.82
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	20.00
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	32.37
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	24.63
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	11.83
(d) Thor.Lili. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	15.37
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd	$	6.60
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund.	$	7.06
(w) The Global Access Fund.	$	9.49
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	39.06
(d) Eurobond	$	28.03
(d) Mortgage	C$	12.55
(d) Overseas	$	24.78
(d) Tiger	$	36.40
(d) High Yield Bond	$	72.90*
(d) Marunouchi	£	70.50
(d) Far Eastern	£	524.90
(d) Gilt	£	492.50
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar	$	1.394
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg	£	106.900
(d) 1992	£	126.400
(d) Wall Street	£	208.500
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	107.300
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	975.55
(d) M-FUND	SF	1034.08
(d) M-Distribution	SF	98.72
(d) UB2 Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.02
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	61.50*
(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	208.70
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	193.00*
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	186.50
(d) Francit French Sh.	SF	185.00*
(d) Germac German Sh.	SF	179.00*
(d) Globinvest sh.	SF	107.00
(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SF	204.50
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	244.00*
(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SF	1114.50
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	5103.36
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	£	2058.28
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	38.00
(d) Unifonds	DM	27.70
(d) Unirak	DM	75.30
(d) Unizins	DM	111.10
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	C$	12.12
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	9.52
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	12.16
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.43
(d) Univers Sav Growth	C$	9.39
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.25
Other Funds		
(r) Acticroissance	$	80.05
(r) Actifinance Intl	$	897.74
(w) Actigestion	FF	1102.18
(w) Activest Intl	$	20.60
(d) Amvabel	FL	97.50
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	243.87
(b) Ariane	$	3,470.14
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	116.89
(r) Australia Fund	$	15.06
(d) Bahamas Superfund	$	885.00
(b) Bias Monod Bond Fund	$	175.32
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	136.62
(d) Berg Trust Sicav	$	110.12
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund.	$	10.83
(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	97.16
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	118.10
(w) Capital Man.Inv.Fund	$	1003.32
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	9680.61
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	98.42
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	33.43
(w) Columbia Securities.	FL	97.45
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	18.81
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	59.59
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	219.02
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	10013.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	162.38
(d) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	99.79
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd	DM	1053.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1105.00*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	22.87
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	14.79
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	55.69
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	55.68
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1072.62
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd.	$	10.05
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	72.64
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	124.10
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	30,406.97
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff	FF	105.71
(d) Fonditalia	$	70.27
(d) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	191.65
(d) Forexlund Limited	$	8.78
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	66.12
(d) Frankf-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	136.55
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM	41.19
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	17.94
(d) Green Line France	FF	619.11
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	248.80
(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$	9.77
(w) Hesita Funds	$	131.13
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1819.38
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	161.93
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	$	378.06
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	13.41
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	18.64
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1170.25
(w) Interface Fund Ltd.	$	138.66
(d) Interfund SA	$	35.82
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	365.13
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	35.39
(w) Intersec SA	$	3350.73
(d) Investa DWS	DM	57.81
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	40.16
(m) Japan Selection Asses.	Y	9,976.00
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$	213.06
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	336.85
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	361.47
(d) KML-II High Yield 02/22/88	$	971.28
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	41.53*
(w) LACO International	$	6.84
(d) Liquibaer	$	1482.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	100.64
(w) Luxfund	$	97.77
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	97.94
(m) Maro Ltd.	$	48.74
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	35.86
(d) NCA FUND	$	11.11
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	166.24
(w) NMT Citadel Bond Pff.	SF	105.08
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s	$	94.41
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.55
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	12.35
(d) Nordmix	Lit	10617.00
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	254.68
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	122.28
(m) Overlook Perfor.	$	1101.85
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	10.25
(d) PAM Futures Trad.	$	987.34
(w) Pancurri Inc	$	106.09
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.02/17/88	$	10.16
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.72
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	12811.43
(w) Res.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd	$	9.43
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	315.60
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd	$	10.00
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.++	$	35.10
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.24
(w) Spectrafund Ltd.	$	16.48x
(w) SP International S.A.	$	4193.57
(d) Stella Fund	$	675.00
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A.	$	4.72
(w) Sussex Silvermon	$	827.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	67.11
(d) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.16*
(w) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.00
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.Id Sicav	$	10.06
(w) Transco Gold Mine Inv.	$	3.48
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	278.59
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	69.25
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures LTD	$	3098.47
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	201.65
(m) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A	$	3410.61
(m) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B	$	1667.74
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1361.18
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	72.81
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	57.21
(d) Uni Bond Fund	$	1707.19
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1649.37
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	120.48
(w) Updyke Fund Ltd.	$	247.53
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.86
(d) Vesper Flux	BF	8874.00
(d) Victoria Fund	$	14084.26
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	13.43
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	22.13
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	11.00
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$	79,865.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

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Emphasis on Group Net: A Boon for Tokyo Stocks

Reuters

TOKYO — A simple rule change requiring Japanese companies to post group earnings a month earlier is expected to add more buying impetus to an already surging Tokyo stock market.

The change, effective April 1, will shift interest from parent-company earnings, Tokyo's traditional yardstick of share value, to group profits, which are normally higher, they said.

"It is simply a case of remeasurement," said an analyst at a major Japanese brokerage. "Investors will find that some stocks are fundamentally worth more than they thought before."

The new law requires companies to report group or consolidated results within three months of the end of their financial terms, instead of four. The requirement for parent data to be reported within two months is unchanged.

The shortened time gap between parent and group releases should focus more attention on group profits, which tend to be higher because they include earnings of subsidiaries. It may also prompt more companies to post group and parent data simultaneously, as is usual in the West, analysts said.

In New York, London and most other stock markets, share values are judged by comparing prices with group net profit.

"The new law does seem to be the first concrete step toward adopting Western reporting standards," said David Julian, analyst at Kleinwort Benson International in Tokyo. Overall, companies tend to be stronger on a consolidated or group basis, he noted.

Tokyo has resisted Western ways and focused on parent results, but surging offshore investment recently has made subsidiary earnings too big to ignore, analysts said.

Japanese companies listed on Wall Street must issue group results quarterly under U.S. regulations.

"The consolidated idea has been around for a while," said a manager at Tachibana Securities, "but it finally looks this year like it might take off." He said interest would center on companies not normally viewed as consolidated, less on those that are widely known to be heavily consolidated.

A survey of 243 companies quoted by analysts showed that group net profit grew an average 47.8 percent in the year ended March 31, 1988, against a 33.3 percent rise in parent-company net.

The use of group net profit should boost earnings per share and shrink price/earnings ratios, both standard measurements of stock values, analysts said. P/E ratios in Tokyo are very high: The average for the first section of the Tokyo stock market is 57, compared with about 12.5 for stocks in the Standard & Poor's 500 on Wall Street.

But analysts noted that parent companies sometimes use overseas or domestic subsidiaries to conceal losses. Under Japanese law, companies do not have to consolidate subsidiaries if their sales, assets and net profits account for less than 10 percent of the group total.

It is therefore possible for the group to shunt losses into unconsolidated subsidiaries that the investor never sees, said Stephen Marvin, an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities in Tokyo.

Guinness Values its Brands at £1.7 Billion

Reuters

LONDON — Guinness PLC, the British beverages group, said Thursday it will strengthen its balance sheet by putting a £1.7 billion ($2.97 billion) value on several brand names it has acquired since 1986.

The company's previous policy was to write off all intangible assets on acquisition.

The accounting change, which will take effect from the end of 1988, follows a similar move last year by Ranks Hovis McDougall PLC, the British foods group, which put a value of £678 million on brands in its accounts.

Grand Metropolitan PLC, the British drinks and leisure concern, also said last year that it would value newly acquired brands.

Grand Met then estimated this could add over £500 million to its balance sheet, following its purchase of Heublein Inc. of the United States, which owns the vodka brand Smirnoff.

Guinness said £1.38 billion of the valuation represents the historical cost of spirits brands acquired during the last four years. A further £320 million represents the cost of its share of brands owned by the French luxury goods firm, LVMH Moët Hennessy-Louis Vuitton SA.

The Guinness brand acquisitions include Bells in 1985, Distillers in 1986, Schenley in 1987 and LVMH in 1988.

Guinness's last disclosed holding in LVMH was 43.5 percent, which it holds jointly with the French group Financière Agache. Guinness has also lifted its holding in its joint venture with Agache, Jacques Rober, to 45 percent from 40 percent. Jacques Rober holds the two firms' stake in LVMH.

LVMH brands include Moët & Chandon, Dom Perignon and Veuve Clicquot champagnes, Hennessy and Hine cognacs, Christian Dior and Givenchy perfumes and Vuitton leather bags.

The cost of acquired brands will be included in the 1988 accounts to be published in April.

"The board believes that it is appropriate to make this change in accounting policy so that our balance sheet recognizes the cost of acquiring our extensive portfolio of leading international premium brands," said Frank Fitzpatrick, managing director of finance and administration.

KOREA: *U.S. Companies Are Caught Up in Struggle for Labor Rights*

(Continued from first finance page)

spiral out of control in South Korea is that labor and management have not agreed on standard procedures for resolving strikes.

Although the government has revised labor laws originally designed to suppress strikes and independent unions, labor experts say the laws remain flawed and that neither side obeys them.

A government newly accountable to the electorate has been reluctant to intervene, on either side, though President Roh Tae Woo, who last year replaced Chun Doo Hwan, said he would crack down on labor violence.

"There is no existing framework and no one knows what the rules are," said Harry Kamberis, country program director for the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, the U.S. union umbrella.

"There is a political stalemate about amending the laws. Until a consensus is established, you will have chaos, and that's the tragedy of the situation," he said.

The labor disputes at Motorola and IBM focused on workers' demands to unionize. The unions also raised a number of economic issues, including the demand for longer holidays and better benefits. In both cases, South Korean union members said that the American management style often violated such Korean customs as respect for seniority.

Workers' resentment over years of heavy-handed treatment by Korean managers accustomed to instant obedience and the managers' shock at the workers' newly insubordinate behavior made an explosive combination throughout South Korea.

The New York Times

"We still don't understand," said Park Joon Hee, country manager for Motorola Korea, reflecting on how workers' demands for union recognition escalated into nightmarish days of demonstrations, hunger strikes, near self-immolations and a long siege at the computer center.

"We were the first company, I believe, to provide free meals, free bus services. We have a medical room set up with a full-time doctor attending for all employees. We tried to be a pioneer, and suddenly this happens."

"I am willing to die for this cause," said Kim Kap Deuk, a spokesman for the Motorola union who was fired for what Motorola said was clear evidence of violent acts he committed during the strike. "Our motto at Motorola is 'people value.' I believed it. I want to believe it. But I can't believe it."

Although Motorola employees returned to making semiconductor parts and components in late December, union and management remain far apart.

Motorola executives insist the company behaved with restraint, while besieged with union violence. Union members charge that the company tried to threaten them to drop their plans for a union and instigated the violence during the strike.

Motorola's union woes began in the summer of 1987, as a wave of labor unrest swept through the country. The government had just bowed to widespread street protests and agreed to democratic reforms. Workers were calling for higher wages, better working conditions and the right to form independent unions.

"It is the firm belief of the company that personnel and work issues related to employees can be handled most productively by the company dealing directly with the employee," instead of dealing with a union, Mr. Park said.

"But our country is going through such a dramatic transition in terms of individual freedom, and I don't think any management could suppress this free movement of people."

While tens of thousands of workers at Hyundai went on strike in August 1987, 34 of Motorola's 3,800 employees petitioned the government to form a union. That move, at a company that does not hide its opposition to unions, sparked emotional clashes between pro-union workers and employees who feared that Motorola would pull out if a union was formed.

Mr. Park says that Motorola never had any intention of pulling out and did not threaten to do so. But employees said executives convened large meetings at which they urged employees to dissolve the union or face the prospect of Motorola's leaving South Korea.

And the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, an umbrella organization that has been following the Motorola dispute, reported that two Motorola executives visited its office and told them it was company policy not to allow unions in the Motorola factory.

James Austgen, a Motorola vice president and director of personnel for the Asia-Pacific region, said he knew of no such meeting.

Mr. Kim also charges that Motorola condoned or instigated violence against pro-union employees. He tells of a beating by anti-union workers that put him in hospital. The federation also reported an incident in which pro-management workers threw one union official on a table and spat on him, while others locked a union member in the dining room and forced him to write "I withdraw from the union" in his own blood.

Whatever the course of events, in September, the majority of the 70 workers who had joined the union voted to dissolve it.

Political activists and students have seized on the Motorola case. They see U.S. corporations as just another example of American imperialism — interfering in South Korea's domestic politics and exploiting the country's relatively inexpensive labor force.

Mr. Kamberis of the AFL-CIO insists that "American employers are probably as good as any other employers Koreans can work for, in terms of gross salary."

Seoul Wrestles a Runaway Money Supply

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's monetary policymakers are finding that too much of a good thing, even money, can have bad side effects. Seoul's third consecutive year of international payments surplus boosted the overall economy, but it is now threatening to wreak havoc on consumer prices.

The current-account surplus hit $14.3 billion in 1988 and now excess money supply, unknown to South Korea only a few years ago, is the financial authorities' No. 1 concern.

Figures just released by the Bank of Korea, the central bank, show that total M2 money supply at the end of January grew 20.2 percent in year-on-year terms, far surpassing the government target of 15 percent to 18 percent growth for 1989. M2 includes cash in circulation and time and savings deposits, as well as certificates of deposits.

Last week, the central bank said it asked several state and commercial banks to retrieve nearly $3 billion of bank loans to level off the growth in domestic liquidity. The announcement underscored Finance Minister Lee Kyu Sung's determination to impose emergency measures until March.

"February's M2 annual growth must be pulled down to 19 percent and March's to 18 percent," Mr. Lee said.

Domestic financial firms were especially galled, as they must ultimately bear the brunt of any government moves to control monetary growth.

The crux of the emergency package is the central bank's plan to issue about $14 billion of so-called monetary stabilization bonds in the first three months of 1989.

Finance ministry officials have been seeking ways to tackle excess liquidity. One solution has been floating these bonds, which are similar to short-term treasury bonds. The one-year bonds are issued by the Bank of Korea at an average coupon, or interest rate, of about 13 percent.

Last year, bills worth 19.5 trillion won ($28.8 billion) were floated to soak up liquidity, a nearly two-fold increase from the previous year. But economists and bond underwriters are increasingly questioning the efficacy of such issues.

"The government-bond issues are beginning to have a boomerang effect," said Henry Morris, chief representative of Kleinwort Benson Ltd. in Seoul. "When the bonds were first issued a few years ago, they effectively removed money from circulation. But now the bonds are being redeemed and reissued."

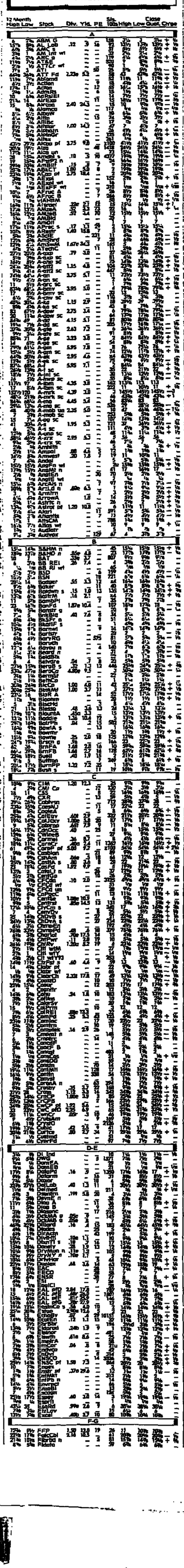
The central bank usually issues monetary stabilization bonds to financial institutions every day. Commercial banks, securities and insurance firms are more or less obliged to buy.

At the start of this year companies were no longer obliged to take up the bonds, only invited to do so. The liberal experiment failed, as only a little over half were taken up by investors in the first such issue. The rest lapsed.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press



Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 14

AngelFd wt, MetroMdA$, ScandFd wt, Viacom, EmsirieCare, NeomMed, SlvGeld n, WstAmBcp, GreenmanE, NoindPS of, TelephDataS, MetroMdA, Ravenind, Tetum

NEW LOWS 8

ElmrBabr, HoleoMfg, FlexBd n, Jactyn, FreeElct, SeamessCp, HUBCO, Stoor Shoe

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 25

Acusen, CaseryTel s, Elmhurst, KoruBird wt, NatPresto, Stockiee, UAL Corp, AmesLtdC, CbkNk ltd pf, Enersgas, MAPCO, PennVest, SwstBell, ArtiaTech, CmwEd wtA, GrtLkChem, Mellon, 100p, RocoffTel n, SeaExp n, Beverly, YorusAlinr, Hanna pf, NWA Inc, Rockaway, Texcin 2Bpf

NEW LOWS 25

AmBrd 22Bpf, CHDdta pf, ElkhnCPp n, NMas 772pf, TootsRoll, Amcorp, DomleRsc, KemperMuni n, PanEdCp, TucsonEP, BattBerst, Finstar pf, McDrmInt wt, StanWat Sec, VanKmpMuT n, CRI IM 11, FlowGenl, HTSeal wt, Sherlng&Fo, Xerox 412pf

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(Continued From Back Page)

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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: *Banks Increase Prime*

(Continued from page 1)

perception that the U.S. Federal Reserve has already tightened policy and "now it is the Germans' turn," he said, "is more important than the fact that the Bundesbank may well not raise the discount rate next week at its central bank council meeting on Thursday."

The expectation of higher interest rates was given impetus by fears that inflation in the United States is rising more rapidly than expected.

Those fears were strengthened by the 0.6 percent rise in the U.S. January consumer price index, reported Wednesday, and warnings from Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, of the danger of renewed inflation.

The markets' sensitivity to inflation has been heightened by news of a 2.6 percent increase in West German consumer prices in January, announced last week, and signs that Japan's robust economic growth is putting upward pressure on prices.

But Nicholas F. Brady, the U.S. Treasury Secretary, told the House Banking Committee on Thursday that while inflation was a concern he does not see as strong signs of a resurgence as the U.S. central bank does.

"That just added to the market's confusion," Mr. Kurz said. "It looks as if there is something of a split between the Fed and the White House. Mr. Greenspan wants to tighten monetary policy, but for political reasons George Bush wants to keep rates where they are."

Market sentiment shifted heavily toward a West German rate increase when the Bundesbank lifted its securities-repurchase rate earlier in the week. But Bundesbank president Karl Otto Pöhl said Wednesday that the higher rates were due to technical factors and not a reflection of a change in government policy.

In New York, the dollar also closed at 126.16 yen, down from 126.40 on Wednesday, and at 1.5520 Swiss francs, down from 1.5650 a day earlier.

In equity trading Thursday, most European stocks skidded lower.

In London, the FTSE 100-share index closed 17.1 points lower at 2,016.60.

(Reuters, IHT)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.8225	1.8375
Pound sterling	1.7635	1.7495
Japanese yen	126.30	126.65
Swiss franc	1.5525	1.5685
French franc	6.2100	6.2600

Source: Reuters

Orders for Durable Goods Fell 3% Last Month in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. factory orders for durable goods fell a moderate 3.0 percent in January following a sharp 7.3 percent increase in December, the government said Thursday.

The Commerce Department said demand for durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, totaled a seasonally adjusted $128.06 billion in January, down from $132.06 billion in December.

Orders in virtually all major industry categories were down, particularly in the volatile transportation and defense sectors.

Much of last month's decline was due to a 7.2 percent decline in transportation orders, which had surged 22.1 percent in December due to high demand for aircraft and automobiles. Excluding transportation, orders in other categories fell 1.2 percent last month.

Overall, orders had been up a robust 7.3 percent in December, the biggest increase since last June. Orders for all of 1988 had been up 10.9 percent from 1987, the best showing since 1984, as manufacturers enjoyed an export-fueled rebound due to the decline of the dollar.

January's 3 percent decrease was the biggest decline since a 7.4 percent drop last July and the first drop since a 2.8 percent decrease in September.

Orders in the defense category, which are subject to wide swings depending on when government contracts are signed, plunged 33.5 percent in January after a 24.2 percent increase in December.

Excluding defense, all other orders were down 0.4 percent after rising 6.1 percent in December.

Orders in the key category of nondefense capital goods, considered a good barometer for capital spending, rose 1.5 percent to $39.96 billion last month. The category had increased 9.9 percent in December. In other industries, orders for primary metals were down 1.2 percent after a 4.4 percent jump in December.

Orders for nonelectrical machinery were down 0.8 percent after a 1.1 percent increase, and orders for electrical machinery were down 2.3 percent after falling 1 percent in December. *(AP, Reuters)*

Japanese Buy Only 15% of 2-Year Issue

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese investors purchased only 15 percent of the $9.26 billion in U.S. Treasury two-year notes auctioned Wednesday, industry sources estimated Thursday.

The amount was less than half of the 30 percent to 35 percent Japanese usually buy of new Treasury issues.

Dealers said fears that the U.S. Federal Reserve will tighten monetary policy further was the main reason the Japanese pulled back from the sale.

The fears were spurred by the sharp, 1.0 percent rise in U.S. producer prices and the 0.6 percent increase in consumer prices in January.

Japanese interest in the $7.75 billion auction of five-year Treasury notes scheduled for Thursday was also expected to be lackluster.

"The memory of sharp declines in bond prices after February's quarterly refunding slowed our steps going into this market," a bond manager at a major securities firm said.

Compromise Ends Générale War in France

Reuters

PARIS — A four-month battle for control of France's largest private bank, Société Générale, between a government-backed raider and the bank's management ended Thursday with a compromise.

The Socialist government increased its influence with two new members on the bank's board and bigger stakes in the bank for state-owned companies, led by the public savings institution Caisse des Dépôts & Consignations.

But the state-backed suitor Marceau Investissements, an investment firm, was forced to shed most of a 10.36 percent stake built largely in stock market raids in October.

The deal, negotiated by the Treasury director, Jean-Claude Trichet, was announced by the bank after it was approved at a board meeting. No financial details were given.

"State intervention is justified," said Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, "by the government's concern to reinforce the banking sector in an environment of growing international competition."

He said in a statement he was "delighted" with the agreement, which "satisfies all parties involved."

The compromise marks a retreat from the minister's initial strategy of encouraging Marceau's chief, Georges Pébereau, to challenge Société Générale's chairman, Marc Vienot, for control.

That strategy met opposition from Mr. Vienot and drew charges from the conservative opposition that backdoor leftist attacks were being made on private enterprise.

The government wanted to break up an inner core of Société Générale shareholders who bought their stakes at the request of the former conservative coalition.

Société Générale was sold as part of that government's privatization program of around 65 companies between 1986 and 1988, which put "hard cores" in place in most key companies, partly to protect them from foreign takeovers.

The Socialists charge that the former prime minister, Jacques Chirac, put political allies into these "hard core" groups.

Mr. Bérégovoy's task of breaking up these core groups was complicated by President François Mitterrand's pledge in his 1988 re-election campaign that there would be no renationalization of privatized industries.

The failure of the raid on Société Générale helped persuade the government to find another solution.

It is now legislating the end of "hard core" groups. Bills are going through the legislature to give Mr. Bérégovoy power to veto holdings in privatized French companies above 10 percent if he thinks the national interest is threatened.

For Société Générale's management, Thursday's deal also represents a partial retreat. Mr. Vienot had argued publicly that he wanted no single shareholder to have a larger stake than 4.5 percent.

The Caisse des Dépôts will now hold 6 percent of the bank's share capital, after it adds part of Marceau's stake to its original 4.2 percent holding.

But the Caisse's chairman, Robert Lion, who helped finance Marceau's market raid last autumn, will not get a seat on the board.

The state's role on the board will be strengthened by two other new members, Louis Schweitzer, finance director at Renault, the state-run carmaker, and Jean-Pierre Aubert, former director of a public small-business financing body.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse — Closing prices in local currencies, Feb. 23

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	41.20	41.70
ACF Holding	62	62
Aegon	92.50	93.20
Ahold	91.40	91.80
Akzo	147.10	148.30
AMEV	55.40	56.10
A'Dam Rubber	7.50	8.10
Amro Bank	79.60	80.20
Bols	138.50	139
Buhrmann Tett	62.60	63.60
BVG	[illegible]	[illegible]
Center Parcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elsevier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fokker	32.90	31.70
Gist-Brocades	37	37.70
Heineken	146	147.50
Hoogovens	83	84.10
Hunter Douglas	90.60	90.40
IHC Caland	21	21
Int Mueller	80.20	80.40
KLM	42.80	43.20
KNP	49.80	50.50
Nat Neder	62.80	63.40
Nedlloyd	294.50	295.50
NMB Bank	212.50	216
Oce Grinten	297	298
Pakhoed	124.80	124.30
Philips	36.40	36.20
Robeco	103.60	104.40
Rodamco	161	161
Rolinco	99.70	100.30
Rorento	61.10	61.30
Royal Dutch	121.50	123.10
Unilever	129	131
Van Ommeren	38.80	37.80
VMF Stork	29.10	30.10
VNU	89	89.70
Wessanen	78	76.90
Wolters/Kluwer	153.50	154

ANP-CBS Indx at 15.30: 163.90
Previous: 164.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	5350	5500
Bekaert	14900	14900
Cockerill	349	348
Cobepa	5770	5770
Delhaize	4990	5090
EBES	4760	4865
GB-Inno-BM	1382	1404
GBL	4050	4180
Gevaert	8550	8640
Hoboken	14825	14725
Intercom	3480	3730
Kredietbank	4800	4840
Petrofina	13025	13300
Royale Belge	5100	5190
Soc Gen Baue	6400	6440
Sofina	12150	12225
Solvay	13175	13350
Tractebel	9000	[illegible]
UCB	10400	10725
Unerg	2700	2715

Current Stock Index: 5698.47
Previous: 5765.82

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	210	212
Allianz Hldg	1718	1730
Altana	385	390
Asko Dt. Kfhs	756	762
BASF	279	283.50
Bayer	290.40	295
Bay. Hypo bank	352.50	355
Bay Vereinsbank	369.70	378.50
BBC	457	462
BHF-Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
BMW	495.50	500.50
Commerzbank	232.50	234.20
Continental	237.50	242.30
Daimler-Benz	647.50	654.50
Degussa	418	427
Dt. Babcock	162.50	170
Deutsche Bank	502.20	506.50
Dresdner Bank	299.50	304
Feldmuehle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harpener	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henkel	515.50	524.50
Hochtief	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoechst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoesch	202.50	208.50
Holzmann	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horten	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hussel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IWKA	254.50	[illegible]
Kali + Salz	173	173
Karstadt	410.50	425
Kaufhof	412	417
KHD	163	164
Kloeckner Werke	147.50	147.50
Krupp Stahl	180	186
Linde	751	768
Lufthansa	157	162
MAN	243.50	[illegible]
Mannesmann	204	209.50
Metallgesell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muench Rueck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nixdorf	310.50	311.50
PKI	654	660
Porsche	710	720
Preussag	242	250
PWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
RWE	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rheinmetall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schering	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEL	[illegible]	[illegible]
Siemens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thyssen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Varta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veba	[illegible]	[illegible]
VEW	170	170
Volkswagen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wella	[illegible]	[illegible]

Commerzbank Index: [illegible]
Previous: 1632.16
FAZ Index: 552.44
Previous: 547.44

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	173	173
Enso-Gutzeit	42	42
Finnish Sugar	84.80	84.80
K.O.P.	38	38
Kymmene	135	135
Nokia	183	183
Pohjola	275	275
Stockmann	219	219
Utd Paper	131	133
Wartsila	400	400

Unitas index: 778.90
Previous: 786.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	21.50	21.40
Cathay Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cavendish Int'l	3.825	3.875
Cheung Kong	10.50	10.40
China Light Pwr	14.70	14.70
Dairy Farm Int'l	6.25	6.35
Hang Lung Dev	6.35	6.30
Hang Seng Bank	32.75	33
Henderson Land	4.80	4.90
HK Air Eng.	16.70	16.80
HK China Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
HK Electric Hdgs	7.60	7.70
HK Land	11.90	11.90
HK Realty Trust	5.70	5.75
HK Shang Bank	7.30	7.40
HK Shai Htls	6.25	6.30
HK Telecomm	5.40	5.50
HK-TVB	1.37	1.38
HK Ferry	7.85	7.80
Hutch Whampoa	10.90	11.20
Hysan Dev	1.48	1.47
Jardine Math.	19.40	19.70
Jardin Strat Hdg	13.40	13.20
Kowloon Motor	9.45	9.55
Mandarin Orient	5.80	5.70
Miramar Hotel	8.70	8.65
New World Dev	15.10	15.20
SHK Props	15.10	15.40
Stelux	3.40	3.475
Swire Pac A	21.40	21.90
Tai Cheung Prps	4.98	5
Wharf Hold.	10.80	10.90
Wing On Co	6.85	6.95
Winsor Ind.	9.80	9.90
World Int'l Hdgs	5.05	5.15

Hang Seng Index: 3125.30
Previous: 3161.56

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1600	1600
Altech	10000	9900
Anglo American	7225	7175
Barlows	3225	3250
Blyvoor	1225	1200
Buffels	5200	5100
GFSA	6700	6800
Harmony	2225	2250
Hiveld Steel	1200	1200
Kloof	3400	3400
Nedbank	825	825
Rusplat	5225	5200
SA Brews	2125	2175
St Helena	2925	2975
Sasol	915	970
Welkom	1945	1925
Western Deep	11450	11400

Composite Stock Index: 2272
Previous: 2265

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp $	18¾	18⅝
Allied Lyons	475	478
Anglo Am Gd $	67⅛	67⅛
Ass Brit Foods	349	351½
Asda-MFI Gp	145½	142½
BAA	303½	305
Barclays	443	449
Bass	971	980
B.A.T.	558	566
Beecham	560	571
Blue Circle	484	496
Boc Group	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boots	246	249
Bowater Ind.	510	517
Britsh Aero.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brit Airways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brit Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	270½	272
British Telec.	272	274½
BTR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burmah	542	543
Cable Wireless	419	421
Cadbury Schw	350	358
Charter Cons.	427	435
Commercial U	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Gold Fd	14 19/32	14 19/32
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Courtaulds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dalgety	[illegible]	[illegible]
De Beers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferranti	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fisons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free St Ged $	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gateway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Accident	[illegible]	[illegible]
GEC	[illegible]	[illegible]
GKN	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glaxo	[illegible]	12 33/64
Grand Met	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRE	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guinness	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICI	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jaguar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Land Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal and Gen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lloyds Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lonrho	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marks & Sp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maxwell Com	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metal Box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat.West.Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pearson	[illegible]	[illegible]
P and O	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pilkington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plessey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prudential	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racal Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randfontein $	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reed Internat.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reuters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rolls-Royce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
RTZ	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saatchi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sainsbury	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Holding	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell	[illegible]	[illegible]
STC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Chart.Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Storehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tate and Lyle	234	234
Tesco	154	154½
Thorn Emi	710	711
T.I. Group	438	441
Trafalgar Hse	341	344
THF	281	284
Ultramar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unilever	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Biscuits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vickers	[illegible]	[illegible]
War Loan 3½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellcome Gp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	269	270

F.T. 30 Index: 1668.70
Previous: 1673.70
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2016.60
Previous: 2033.70

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Banco Central	950	950
Banco Santander	826	821
Banesto	950	[illegible]
Bilbao-Vizcaya	1137	1137
CEPSA	466	466
Dragados	468	474.50
Expl. Rio Tinto	297	297
Hidroelec. Esp.	91.50	91.25
Iberduero	113.25	112
Telefonica	184.50	187.75

General Index: 273.36
Previous: 274.10

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	3784	3785
Bastogi	344	347.50
Ciga hotels	[illegible]	[illegible]
CIR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cred Ital	1849	1845
Eridania	5750	5710
Ferruzzi Fin.	3070	3050
Ferruzzi Agr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fiat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Generali	42530	42450
IFI	18670	18600
Italcem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italgas	2224	2240
Italmobiliare	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mediobanca	20800	21000
Montedison	2070	[illegible]
NBA	1580	1605
Olivetti	9300	9275
Pirelli	3131	3100
RAS	41700	41510
Rinascente	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saipem	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIP	[illegible]	[illegible]
SME	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standa	25100	24950
Stet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toro	21350	21200

o: x100.
MIB Index: 1001
Previous: [illegible]

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	576	602
Air Liquide	575	598
Alsthom Atl.	479	493
Av Dassault	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bancaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
BIC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bongrain	2855	2938
Bouygues	[illegible]	[illegible]
BSN-GD	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrefour	3072	3215
Cerus	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.G.E.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chargeurs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Club Med	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dumez	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elf-Aquitaine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Europe 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen. Eaux	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hachette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imetal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafarge Coppee	1455	1480
Legrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oreal (L')	[illegible]	[illegible]
L.V.M.H.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merlin Gerin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michelin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moulinex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidentale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paribas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pernod-Ricard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perrier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peugeot	1605	1655
Printemps (Au)	577	615
Radiotechnique	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raff. St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redoute (La)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roussel Uclaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saint Gobain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanofi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skis Rossignol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Societ. Generale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telemecanique	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson-CSF	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	412.50	420.30
Valeo	[illegible]	672

Bourse trend index: —2.52%
Previous: —1.16%

Sao Paulo — Feb. 22

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	1.49	1.56
Bradesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brahma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paranapanema	0.29	0.28
Petrobras	3.20	3.21
Varig	0.32	0.28

Bovespa index: 45853
Previous: 44371

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	4	4.15
City Dev.	3.44	3.44
DBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fraser Neave	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genting	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrisons Plant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haw Par	3.38	3.40
Hume	1.70	1.71
Inchcape	5.55	5.55
Keppel	[illegible]	[illegible]
KL Kepong	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lum Chang	1.12	1.15
Malayan Banking	4.80	4.82
OCBC	8.70	8.70
OUB	3.58	3.62
OUE	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sembawang	4.24	4.12
Shangri-la	7.80	7.75
Sime Darby	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIA	[illegible]	[illegible]
S'pore Land	9.15	9
S'pore Press	N.Q.	—
S. Steamship	N.Q.	—
S'Trading	3.56	3.56
UOB	5.90	5.85
United Overseas	1.81	1.80

Straits Times Ind.: 1134.62
Previous: 1138.75

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	246	250
Alfa Laval	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asea	[illegible]	[illegible]
Astra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlas Copco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrolux	315	314
Ericsson	400	408
Esselte	211	211
Handelsbanken	173	174
Pharmacia	205	207
Norsk Hydro	151	154.50
Saab-Scania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandvik	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCA	[illegible]	[illegible]
S-E Banken	190	191
Skandia Int	242	244
Skanska	[illegible]	[illegible]
SKF	444	447
Stora	378	386
SwedishMatch	142	142
Volvo	463	465

Affaersvaerlden: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.40	5.40
BHP	7.24	7.26
Boral	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bougainville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coles Myer	8.10	8.22
Comalco	3.88	3.85
CRA	[illegible]	[illegible]
CSR	4.07	4.11
Dunlop	4.46	4.53
Elders IXL	2.98	2.95
ICI Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magellan	2	2.10
MIM	1.81	[illegible]
Nat Aust Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
News Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Broken Hill	2.45	2.50
Poseidon	2.52	2.55
QCT Resources	1.11	1.11
Santos	3.55	3.58
Thomas Nation	3.27	3.27
Western Mining	5.02	5.06
Westpac Banking	5.28	5.34
Woodside	2.05	2.06

All Ordinaries Index: 1478.50
Previous: 1492.70

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	700	700
Asahi Chemical	1260	1240
Asahi Glass	1920	1940
Bank of Tokyo	1690	1660
Bridgestone	1380	1360
Canon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casio	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.Itoh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dai Nippon Print	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daiwa House	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daiwa Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fanuc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuji Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuji Photo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fujitsu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hitachi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hitachi Cable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honda	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ito Yokado	[illegible]	[illegible]
Japan Air Lines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kajima	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansai Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kawasaki Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kirin Brewery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Komatsu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kubota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kyocera	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matsu Elec Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matsu Elec Wks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Kasei	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Hvy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsui and Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsukoshi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsumi	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEC	[illegible]	[illegible]
NGK Insulators	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nikko Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Kogaku	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Yusen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nissan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nomura Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]
NTT	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olympus Optical	1170	1200
Pioneer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ricoh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanyo Elec	845	845
Sharp	1180	1150
Shimazu	1390	1350
Shinetsu Chem	1600	1580
Sony	6940	6930
Sumitomo Bank	3810	3790
Sumitomo Chem	1040	1040
Sumi Marine	1550	1570
Sumitomo Metal	874	860
Taisei Corp	1770	1770
Takeda Marine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Takeda Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
TDK	4180	4080
Teijin	835	841
Tokyo Marine	2400	2400
Tokyo Elec Pwr	7280	7040
Toppan Printing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toray Ind.	955	960
Toshiba	1260	[illegible]
Toyota	2560	2510
Yamaichi Sec	2090	2070

o: x100.
Nikkei 225: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]
New Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7900	7950
Alusuisse	948	972
Bank Leu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown Boveri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ciba Geigy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Credit Suisse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrowatt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georg Fischer	1430	1440
Hoffman R Baby	14000	14250
Interdiscount	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob Suchard	7275	7275
Jelmoli	[illegible]	[illegible]
Landis Gyr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moevenpick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nestle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oerlikon-B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pargesa Holding	1550	1550
Sandoz	1820	1845
Schindler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulzer	461	470
Surveillance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swissair	1060	1080
SBC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss Reinsur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss Volksbank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winterthur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich Ins	1815	1855

S.B.C. Index: 576.18
Previous: 583.00

Toronto — Feb. 23

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2721	Abiti Prce	$20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
22400	Agnico E	$13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
383325	Air Canada	$12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
19534	Alt Energy	$17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2058	Alta Nat	$15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
177809	A Barick	$26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
17230	Atco I f	$9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
53365	BCED	365	360	360	— 5
5886	BP Canada	$18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
201912	Bank N S	$14¾	14¼	14½	
10000	Baton	$14	14	14	
154412	BCE Inc	$37¾	37½	37⅝	
84400	BCE Mobl	$28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
9868	Bralorne	38	36	37	— 1
2750	Bramalea	$30¼	30	30	
10848	BC Phone	$29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
14500	Brunswk	$13½	13½	13½	— ¼
89125	CAE	$12	11⅞	12	
500	CCL A	$11	11	11	
1745	CCL B f	$11	11	11	— ⅛
33475	Cambior	$15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
47663	Campeau	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
6300	C Nor West	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1275	C Packrs	$14¼	14½	14½	— ⅛
162449	CI Bk Com	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
8080	CP Forest	$48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
833739	CP Ltd	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	
79370	CTire A f	$19⅞	19	19⅝	
412	C Util B	$19	19	19	— ⅛
19115	Cantor	$27	26⅞	27	
400	Cara	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15530	Celanese	$33½	33	33⅛	— ½
860	Celanes 1 p	$31	31	31	
632	Centrl Cap	$10½	10⅛	10¼	
118914	Cineplex	$19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
263775	Corona A f	$9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅛
50	Crownx	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
23080	Denison A p	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
8556	Denison B f	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
13400	Derlan	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
63372	Dickenson A f	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2000	Dickenson B	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
27540	Dofasco	$29	28⅞	29	
100	Donohue	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
1800	Du Pont A	$27½	27	27	— ½
8920	Dylex A f	$11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
21000	Emco	$12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
104100	Equty Svr A	460	440	455	+30
2000	FCA Intl	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5575	FPI Ltd	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
445472	Ficnbrdge	$28⅞	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
10550	Fed Ind A	$16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12261	Fed Pion	$13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅜
1700	F City Fin	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
23188	Fletr CCan A	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
38050	Fletr C Inv	$21⅝	21½	21½	
780	Gendis A	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
244	GE Canada	$19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
900	Gibraltar	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
17975	Goldcorp f	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
1854	Hayes D	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
51119	Hees Intl	$29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
699781	Hemlo Gld	$13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
2640	Hollinger I	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
8779	H Bay Co	$25⅛	25	25	
14495	Imasco L	$31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ¼
7100	Inland Gas	$13½	13	13	
42230	Intl Thom	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
5658	Interhome	$45	45	45	— ⅛
1807	Ipsco	$20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
4650	Ivaco A f	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
16087	Jannock	$20½	20⅛	20½	
688	Kerr Add	$23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
25313	Labatt	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
8200	Loblaw Co	$11⅝	11	11⅝	
37500	Lumonics	490	455	480	+15
9580	Magna A f	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
100122	Mclan H X	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
7557	Maritime f	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
10080	Mark Res	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
120	Minnova	$22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
13892	Molson A f	$32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
2200	Molson B	$32	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
1306	N-W Gr	430	425	425	— 5
35150	Noranda F	$15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
141101	Noranda I	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
3500	Norcen	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
226881	Nova Cor f	$12⅞	12½	12⅝	
12100	Nowsco W	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
5808	Onex C f	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
895	Oshawa A f	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
14190	PWA Corp	$17½	17	17	
400	PanCan P	$25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
606811	Placer Dm	$17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
186624	Poco Pete	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8500	Que Sturg o	210	200	210	+10
11800	Rayrock f	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	
3100	Redpath	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
33350	Renisanc	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
2725	Rogers A	$111	109	110	— 5
47880	Rogers B f	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
380	Roman	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
850	Rothmn	$61⅛	61	61⅛	— ⅛
6051	RyTrco A	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
90580	Sceptre R	395	390	395	
2400	Scotts f	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2240	Sears Can	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20424	SHL Systm	$8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
11909	Shell Can	$47⅛	47	47	— ⅛
10398	Sherritt	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
145169	Southam	$31⅛	31	31⅛	— ⅛
5075	Spar Aero f	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
70131	Stelco A	$23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
21780	TCC Bev	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
83170	Teck B f	$19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
19260	Tex Can	$40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅜
20027	Thom N A	$26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
195730	Tor Dm Bk	$37⅝	36⅞	37⅝	+ ⅜
34856	Torstar B f	$30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
1050	Trns Mt	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
103436	TrnAlta U	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
51649	TrCan PL	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
2952	Trimac	385	380	385	
21855	Trilon A	$18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
11450	Trizec A f	$35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
63280	Turbo	57	57	57	— 2
6140	Unicorp A f	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
2331	Un Carbid	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
26100	U Enterprise	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2200	U Keno	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
40	VGM Cap	390	390	390	—10
33480	Wrdair A f	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
1900	Wrdair B	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
15780	Westmin	$10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
7100	Weston	$37⅞	36⅞	37	— ⅜
4515	Woodwd A	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛

Total sales 24,668,192 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,588.40	3,584.10

Montreal — Feb. 23

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
62840	Bank Mont	$29	28⅞	28⅞	
16204	BombrdrA	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
61821	BombrdrB	$12⅝	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
2450	CB Pak	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
27800	Cascades	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
3071	ConBath	$24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
8196	DomTxtA	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1525	Memotec	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14775	MntTrst	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
116478	NatBk Cda	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
11263	Noverco	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
92516	Power Corp	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
12157	Provigo	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
72741	Royal Bank	$38⅝	37½	37⅝	
850	SteinbrgA	$33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
34097	Videotron	$15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛

Total Sales 6,125,258 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,596.45	1,599.08

Thursday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]										

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

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SPORTS

SIDELINES

Budapest Meet May Be Short on Stars

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Some of the top athletics stars have said that they will not attend the world indoor track championships in Budapest next week so that they can prepare for the outdoor season.

Jackie Joyner-Kersee, the U.S. Olympic gold medalist in the heptathlon and long jump, said Wednesday that she was passing up the world championships. A Soviet coach said he believed that Sergei Bubka, the world record holder in the pole vault, also would not attend. The meet begins March 3.

Also, Olga Bryzgina, the Soviet Olympic gold medalist in the 400 meters, said she would not go to Budapest.

No Decision on Blazer Vandeweghe

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — Kiki Vandeweghe's status with the Portland Trail Blazers remained unresolved Thursday as the NBA trading deadline neared. The veteran forward returned to the team Wednesday after a 12-day layoff and played in a road game against the Detroit Pistons.

Vandeweghe, who has asked to be traded to the New York Knicks, was ordered by a Blazers executive, Bucky Buckwalter, to rejoin the team in Michigan. Buckwalter accused him of trying to maneuver the team into trading him to New York.

The forward had been recuperating in Los Angeles from back problems.

Kiki Vandeweghe

Canada Drug Inquiry Has New Twist

TORONTO (AP) — The Canadian government gave raises to four weight lifters a few months after they were charged with trying to smuggle thousands of capsules of steroids into the country, it was revealed Wednesday at a federal inquiry into drug abuse by athletes.

The four lifters — Jacques Demers, Mario Parente, Michel Pietracupa and Terry Hadlow — were arrested in Montreal in November 1983 after returning from a competition in Europe.

They were suspended that month by their weight lifting federation, but continued to receive up to $600 a month from Sport Canada, according to a letter submitted to the inquiry.

For the Record

The New York Islanders, in a gamble to turn their hockey club around, traded Kelly Hrudey, their cornerstone goaltender, to the Los Angeles Kings on Wednesday for a pair of young prospects, Mark Fitzpatrick, a goaltender, and Wayne McBean, a defenseman. *(NYT)*

Tom Flores, 51, former coach of the Los Angeles Raiders, was named Wednesday general manager and president of the Seattle Seahawks, replacing Mike McCormack. *(UPI)*

Brazil and the Soviet Union led eight qualifiers into the quarterfinals of the World Youth Soccer Cup after first-round matches Wednesday in four Saudi Arabian cities. Also going into the next round, scheduled for Saturday, are Portugal, Nigeria, the United States, Colombia, Argentina and Iraq. *(AP)*

Quotable

• Bill White, on why he sought the position of president of Major League baseball's National League: "If you ever worked 18 years with (New York Yankee broadcaster Phil) Rizzuto you'd know my motivation. How would you like to work 18 years with a guy who still doesn't know your first name." *(LAT)*

Boston Sweats for Its Injured Demigod

By John McMurtrie
International Herald Tribune

BOSTON — Judging by the long lines of fans that form outside the Boston Garden before any Celtics game, and given that all Celtics games here sell out, it would seem, on the face of it, that the Boston Celtics are having another one of their .700-plus seasons, sitting smugly atop their division and simply waiting for the playoffs to roll around.

Looks can be deceiving.

For the first time in a decade, the Celtics have failed to seize first place in their conference and stay on top, and the team is slowly becoming accustomed to something that doesn't come naturally: losing.

Statistics don't upset many fans here, though, because, as everyone knows, Larry Bird is soon returning — and the general feeling is that Bird, when he finally heals from foot surgery, will set things straight.

Until then, it's just a question of waiting.

The fickle fan in Boston does not normally wait patiently, however. Other professional teams may have insults as well as food hurled at them, but the Celtics are usually welcomed by ovations, and the praise is most often meant for Bird, the team's captain and probably the best all-around shooter in professional basketball.

In his 10 years with the Celtics, Bird, a first-round draft choice from Indiana State, has almost single-handedly made the team one of the best in basketball. He won the NBA Most-Valuable Player award three years in a row, tying a record held by Bill Russell and Wilt Chamberlain.

Since the Celtics acquired Bird in 1979, the team has won three National Basketball Association championships and played in two others. In the late 1970s, before Bird's first season, the team was anything but outstanding. The Celtics finished the 1978-79 season with a 29-53 record.

Now that Bird is gone, the Celtics have had trouble maintaining a .500 record — it stands now at .462 — and they currently are third behind the New York Knicks and Philadelphia 76ers in the Atlantic division.

Bird's injury is not catastrophic. He had bone spurs removed from both heels in November.

The Bird Years

Season	Celtics W-L	Pct.
1979-80	61-21	.744
1980-81*	62-20	.756
1981-82	63-19	.768
1982-83	56-26	.683
1983-84*	62-20	.756
1984-85	63-19	.768
1985-86*	67-15	.817
1986-87	59-23	.720
1987-88	57-25	.695
1988-89	24-28	.462

* NBA champions.

The spurs had irritated him last season, but by last fall the pain had mounted and the condition could no longer be overlooked.

The team had hoped that medication and therapy would keep the 6-foot-9 (2.06-meter) All-Star forward on his feet and playing. But the pain returned only two games into the season.

Recovery from the surgery has been slow; Bird has missed the team's last 46 games.

Bird's absence has left the city of Boston in a sort of soap opera state. Bird is not dying, of course, but the press coverage of his predicament often raises the whole affair to the level of melodrama. Local television news and the papers cover every detail of his recovery. Many Bostonians are now capable of discussing the anatomy of the heel at length — all of which shows that life without Larry is a fairly serious matter here.

The view of one vendor at the Garden shows the hopeful side of the Boston fan under crisis: "I miss Larry. Everybody here misses Larry. But he's coming back."

There is the other side, as well: "Life without Larry stinks," another vendor remarked.

Although nobody denies missing Bird, some fans are beginning to show signs of displeasure with the rest of the team. Consider the opinion of one woman in the stands at a recent game, commenting on Reggie Lewis, who has had the somewhat awesome task of replacing Bird: "Reggie Lewis is a bum. This guy's about 6 feet and can't even shoot the ball."

Lewis actually stands 6-7, averages more than 15 points a game, and often leads the team game-by-game, scoring more than the anchors, Kevin McHale and Robert Parish.

Peter Southwick/The Associated Press

Larry Bird can do little more than take practice shots.

In the meantime, Bird is slowly preparing for his return by working out at team practices in suburban Brookline. As the team scurries around the floor and huddles up, the 32-year old, like a punished schoolboy, sits in the corner of the gym and dutifully pedals on a stationary bicycle for a solid 15 or 20 minutes. Then, as things get more relaxed, Bird rises, picks up a basketball, and proceeds with all modesty to show his skill in putting the ball through the hoop.

Of his progress, Bird had this to say to the Boston Globe at a recent practice: "Every day, it's a little better — but not much. I have to go by the swelling. If the ankle starts swelling, I have to back off for a couple of days. It's a day-to-day thing."

For some time, the Celtics have been debating when Bird should start playing again. Early on, there was talk of a return by late February. Then, things got pushed to early March, and now, it seems, the only certainty is that he will return sometime in March.

The Celtics have been holding back simply because they don't want to risk reinjury to their most prized possession. But at the same time, they are eager to have him back on the court, lifting the team. Bird himself is definitely eager.

"He is so anxious to get back and help out the ballclub," the team president, Red Auerbach, said recently. "He's pushing a little harder than most human beings push, and you hope it's not too much."

Bob Woolf, Bird's attorney, agrees: "The most important thing is not to bring Larry back prematurely. And the hardest thing through all of this has been to hold him back."

Bird, who reportedly earns $4.2 million a year, may be dying to help the Celtics — "that's what I get paid for and what I've been known for — getting the guys over the hump" — but he hopes he isn't expected to boost the team alone.

"When I come back, they can't rely on me to do everything because it's a total team effort," he says.

For a team that has done so poorly without its leader, though, and for a city whose fans may soon show signs of impatience, doing everything is exactly what Bird may have to accomplish on his return.

Oklahoma State Upsets No. 7 Missouri, 82-71; The Sooners Win Again

The Associated Press

A series of fouls late in the game against Missouri, ranked seventh in The Associated Press college basketball poll, helped lead Oklahoma

TOP-20 BASKETBALL

State to an 82-71 upset on Wednesday night in Stillwater, Oklahoma.

The Tigers were called for a technical foul, an intentional foul and a flagrant foul in the last four minutes. Mike Sandbothe was ejected for throwing Thomas Jordan to the floor.

Missouri, which has 22 victories and 6 losses overall, and is 8-3 in the Big Eight, led 69-68 when Nathan Buntin scored from inside with 5:45 left to give the Tigers their first lead since early in the first half. But Missouri then failed to make another field goal.

The Missouri assistant coach, Rich Daly, who was filling in for head coach Norm Stewart, was given a technical when he protested a blocking call with 3:45 left.

Darwyn Alexander made two free throws, giving the Cowboys the lead for good. Alexander, who had 17 points, then made a 3-pointer for a 73-69 lead with 3:30 to go.

With three seconds remaining, Lee Coward of the Tigers was called for an intentional foul on Jordan, who scored 19 points for Oklahoma State. After Jordan made one of two free throws, Sandbothe sent Jordan to the floor by hitting his neck on the inbounds.

Oklahoma State is now 16-8 overall and 7-4 in the Big Eight.

Oklahoma 86, Kansas State 82: In Norman, Oklahoma, Stacey King scored 23 points and made a 3-point play with 1:01 left as the No. 1 Sooners, 24-3 and 10-1 in the Big Eight, won their 28th consecutive home game.

King had 16 first-half points, but did not score in the second half until he made two free throws with 4:43 to go. His 3-point play with 61 seconds left gave the Sooners an 83-77 lead.

Kansas State, 16-8 and 6-5, trailed 85-82 with 11 seconds left, but lost a chance to tie it with a 3-pointer when Steve Henson's pass to Tony Massop bounced out of bounds.

Georgetown 76, Providence 74: In Landover, Maryland, Charles Smith scored 18 points and Dikembe Mutombo had 15 as No. 5 Georgetown, 21-3 and 12-2 in the Big East, won its 19th straight home game.

Bobbie Winston made a free throw with 1:15 left, and Mark Tillmon scored off Charles Smith's steal to give the Hoyas a 76-72 lead with 44 seconds left. Providence, 17-7 and 6-7, has lost seven of its last 10 league games.

Louisville 96, Southern Mississippi 83: In Louisville, Kentucky, Pervis Ellison scored all 20 of his points in the second half, becoming the second player in Louisville history to score 2,000 career points.

No. 8 Louisville, 19-6 overall and 8-2 in the Metro Conference, took a 61-44 lead with 13:12 left after Ellison scored 11 points on a 19-6 run. He got his 2,000th point on a dunk with 7:56 to go. Darrin Chancellor scored 28 points for Southern Mississippi, 9-14 and 2-8.

Iowa 89, Northwestern 84: In Evanston, Illinois, Roy Marble scored 22 points and B.J. Armstrong and Ed Horton 21 points each for No. 14 Iowa, 20-6 overall and 8-5 in the Big Ten.

Armstrong made a pair of 3-pointers in the opening minute of the second half and Iowa led the rest of the game. Walker Lambotte scored 22 points for the Wildcats, 9-15 and 2-12.

Ball State 73, Kent State 61: In Kent, Ohio, Greg Miller scored 20 points as No. 20 Ball State, 22-2 overall and 11-2 in the Mid-American Conference, overcame a 12-point first-half deficit. Kent State fell to 15-9 and 8-5.

Maryland Will Review Basketball Violations

The Associated Press

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland — University of Maryland Athletic Director Lew Perkins says an attorney for the school will conduct a review of what Coach Bob Wade says were National Collegiate Athletic Association violations by members of his basketball staff.

The incidents involve providing transportation to former Terrapins guard Rudy Archer, who was academically dismissed last summer and is now considered a recruitable athlete.

BOOKS

THE KINDNESS OF STRANGERS:

The Abandonment of Children in Western Europe from Late Antiquity to the Renaissance

By John Boswell. Illustrated. 488 pages. $24.95. Pantheon Books Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Caryn James

ACCORDING to a 13th-century Spanish law, "A father who is oppressed with great hunger or such utter poverty that he has no other recourse can sell or pawn his children in order to obtain food."

A first-century writer describes certain pillars at a public market in Rome as nursing columns because unweaned infants were so often abandoned there.

And in the sixth century children were so frequently left at churches that a book of fill-in-the-blank model letters included one stating the finder's rights. "Whereas, I, brother —, one of the dependents of the parish of St. —," it reads, "found there a newborn infant, not yet named, and was unable to find relatives of his among any of the populace, it was agreed to and permitted by the priest —, that I could sell the child to —."

Such evidence, included in John Boswell's study of the abandonment of children from the Roman Empire through the Middle Ages, is certainly chilling but should not be shocking. For if it is not news that children are neglected even now, how much more likely that they would be given up or sold when slavery was a way of life.

"The Kindness of Strangers" holds no hint of exploitation about its disturbing subject. Arguing that abandonment was commonplace in these societies, Boswell plunges into an area with great potential to illuminate what seems to the modern mind like a mystery of human nature.

Unfortunately, his book is disappointing. Boswell, who teaches history at Yale University, is an insatiable, erudite researcher. Though there are scarcely any reliable statistics about the period he covers — roughly the years 500 to 1500 — he draws on dozens of Greek and Latin texts and a wealth of surprising laws. He qualifies every conclusion with countless exceptions.

Nonetheless, "The Kindness of Strangers" should not be ignored, for it is possible to dig into this hefty book and glean perhaps 100 pages worth of tantalizing facts, the kind that must have inspired Boswell in the first place.

His major point is that abandoned children were rarely left to die. Parents were often unable to feed their children or feared that too many heirs would destroy an estate by splitting it into tiny pieces — the most common reasons for abandonment. So they placed infants in public spaces, often leaving tokens alongside — signs of social status or an object by which children could be identified should parents change their minds.

After Christianity arrived, salt was left as a symbol that the child had been baptized. The finders might pass off these foundlings as their own heirs but in imperial Rome were far more likely to turn them into slaves.

Civil and canon laws are Boswell's best evidence that abandoning and selling children was commonplace. In one of his favorite chicken-or-egg arguments, he says the practice was widespread because it appears so often in imaginative literature, and later he says that imaginative literature deals with abandonment because it mirrors reality. But the many legal citations provide a convincing clue that unwanted children were a major social concern.

Among such sources, he finds no evidence that it was illegal to abandon children or widely considered immoral, even in Christianity. The aftermath, not the abandonment, was the thorniest issue. Could free-born children who were found be enslaved? Not legally, but that situation was hard to prevent.

Could parents reclaim their children? Often they could but had to repay maintenance costs to the foster parents. There was rarely any stricter punishment for casting out one's children.

Caryn James is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

DEALS that call for guessing the location of a queen or a jack are common. Guesses for a king are rarer, and guesses for an ace, with no other honor involved, are very uncommon indeed. When they happen, as the diagramed example shows, the need for the guess may not be obvious. South's dramatic leap to six hearts was a reasonable gamble, since the opponents' bidding suggested that North's high-card strength would be outside the spade suit. After the lead of the spade king many players would make a fatal error by winning with the spade ace in the dummy. The slam would then be doomed, for the declarer would have to make a premature discard from his hand. When the deal was played, many years ago, South correctly ruffed the first trick in his hand. He then faced a Morton's Fork guess for the diamond ace. With the actual lie of the cards he could lead the diamond four at the second trick, forcing West to save his ace or spend his ace with equally fatal results. If he saves it, the diamond king will be discarded on the spade ace. And if he spends it, there will be three discards in the dummy for the club losers in the closed hand. In this case the play would have to be different if East held the diamond ace. South would have to enter dummy with a trump lead and play a diamond toward the king with the same effect. Luckily the bidding provided a clue. West had made a vulnerable overcall, suggesting some strength outside spades, so South led the diamond four at once from his hand. If West had bid two spades, a weak jump overcall suggesting little or no outside strength, the first diamond play would have been from the dummy.

NORTH
♠A74
♡J873
◇QJ84
♣53

WEST
♠KQJ963
♡4
◇A85
♣Q64

EAST
♠10852
♡6
◇10973
♣K982

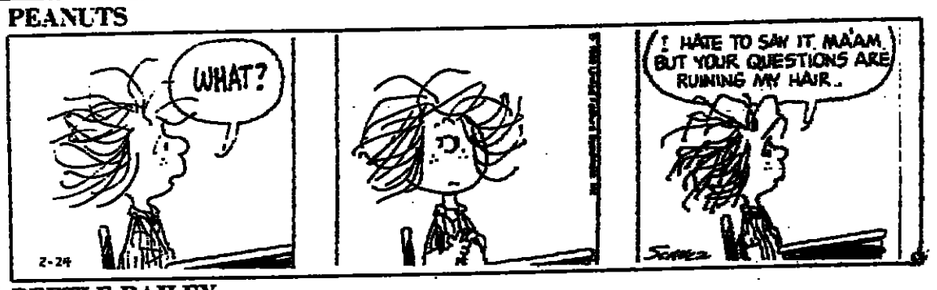
SOUTH (D)
♠—
♡AKQ10952
◇K4
♣AJ107

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	1♠	2♡	2♠
6♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

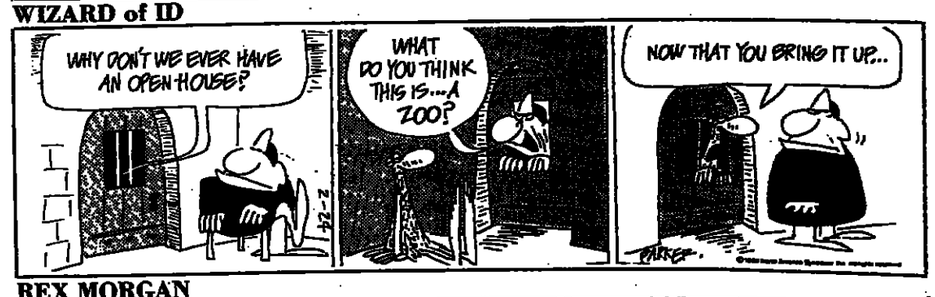
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CANTE
YEEPA
VALBER
HALVIS

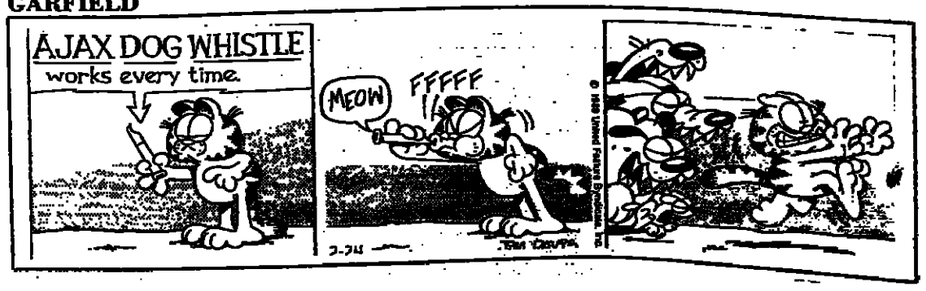
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "○○○○○ & LET ○○○○ " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUSY CHASM MAMMAL UNRULY
Answer: What the pharaoh who ate crackers in bed was—A CRUMMY MUMMY

BLONDIE

GARFIELD



هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

How to See the Bout on TV

Some boxing fans will be able to follow the Tyson-Bruno world heavyweight title fight live on television and radio Sunday in Europe and Asia. All times are local.

Britain and Ireland:
Sky Channel, live from 1:00 A.M. to 3:30 A.M.
BBC 1, which can also be received on cable networks in northern France, Belgium and the Netherlands, delayed at 3:00 P.M. to 3:50 P.M. and 10:45 P.M. to 11:30 P.M.
BBC Radio 2, live from 3:00 A.M.

France:
Canal Plus live from 4:25 A.M., with a repeat at 8:15 A.M.

Italy:
Tele Capodistria, starting at 4:00 A.M.
Italia Uno, delayed at 10:15 P.M.

West Germany:
NDR starting at 3:20 A.M.

Switzerland:
SRG live from 4:15 A.M. to 5:30 A.M.

Austria:
ORF channel 1, delayed at 8:00 A.M.

Spain, RTVE has canceled the broadcast after management earlier this week banned the screening of professional boxing on state-run radio and television.

Singapore:
SBC 12, live from 9:30 A.M., title fight at 11:15 A.M.

Jakarta:
TVRI live at 10:15 A.M.

Kuala Lumpur:
TV-3 live at 11:15 A.M.

Bangkok:
Channel 3 live from 8:30 A.M., title fight at 10:15 A.M.

Australia:
Channel 7, live. In Sydney and Melbourne from 1:00 P.M., title fight at 2:15 P.M. In Perth, from 10:00 A.M., title fight at 11:15 A.M. In Brisbane from 12:00 A.M., title fight at 1:15 P.M. In Adelaide from 12:30 A.M., title fight at 1:45 P.M.
Prime Network in Canberra, live from 1:00 P.M., title fight at 2:15 P.M.

Hong Kong:
TVB Pearl, live from 11:25 A.M.

No TV coverage has been scheduled in the **Philippines.**

The Challenger: Long Odds in Las Vegas

By Phil Berger
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — In the summer of 1983, Frank Bruno, a heavyweight from Britain, was scheduled to fight for the first time in the United States.

Bruno was 22 years old and undefeated in his 16 professional fights, all of which he had won by knockout. In preparing his opponent, Mike Jameson, Bruno happened to end up in the same ring with a 16-year-old amateur from Catskill, New York — Mike Tyson.

Tyson would serve as one of Bruno's sparring partners long enough to log 20 to 30 rounds, the number depending on which fighter's version you believe. Similarly, accounts of who got the better of whom vary according to which fighter's camp is narrating.

On Saturday night, the two will go at it again when Tyson, now 22 and the heavyweight champion, defends his title against the 27-year-old Bruno at the Las Vegas Hilton. This time, though, the experts don't think the British fighter will get the workout he did back in 1983.

Bruno is a 7½-1 underdog regarded by most boxing cognoscenti as a soft touch for Tyson in spite of his size — 6 foot 3 inches, 230 pounds (about 1.90 meters, 104 kilograms) — and his imposing, contoured body.

Frank Bruno: 7½-1 underdog.

The problem is that the body in question has worked less efficiently in the past than Tyson's. Bruno's punches are labored, seeming to creak on their way to the target. What's more, the challenger tends to tighten up in his biggest fights, something even his camp concedes.

"If Frank Bruno and Mike Tyson fought in a gym behind closed doors, Bruno would be favored to win," said Mickey Duff, who with Jarvis Astaire, is Bruno's co-promoter.

"In all past fights," he added, "with the exception of the last one, against Joe Bugner, Bruno appeared to be overtense. Which he doesn't in the gym. It must be a tension acquired the night of the fight, and it impairs his skills. The best of Frank Bruno hasn't been seen yet."

Bruno has won 31 of his 32 victories by knockout. Besides Bugner, the victims include Lucien Rodriguez, Anders Eklund, Larry Frazier, Gerrie Coetze and James Tillis. But in his biggest bouts, against James (Bonecrusher) Smith and against the World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, Tim Witherspoon, he wore down and was beaten.

Whether it was tension or his physical limits, he has faded in important fights.

Against Smith, in May 1984, Bruno was ahead on all scorecards going into the 10th and final round when Smith knocked him out. Against Witherspoon, Bruno dominated early, then wilted as Witherspoon took charge and knocked him out in the 11th.

In spite of his failures when the spotlight was most intense, Bruno remains a hero in Britain. About 2,000 of his fellow Britons are expected to fly to Las Vegas to see the fight.

While Bruno may be widely discounted as a threat to Tyson, he insists that Tyson will be in for a rude surprise on Saturday. For months, Bruno has said that this is "peak" time for beating Tyson, an allusion to the myriad complications that have entangled the champion's life since his marriage to Robin Givens in February last year.

Win or lose, Bruno will be amply rewarded. And being in the hero business in Britain has been a profitable one for him.

"I take a calculated guess," said Duff, "that Frank Bruno in pension schemes and in investments today is worth $5 million. He now *has more money than he's made in* boxing as a result of assets appreciating. For fighting Tyson he figures to net $2 million, after taxes."

That net, said Duff, is based on a guaranteed purse of $3.6 million. It could go higher, the promoter said, because Bruno is participating in closed-circuit ancillaries.

Britain Is High on Bruno

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Deluxe hotels are throwing late-night bashes. Pubs are renting cable TV. Bookmakers are busy quoting odds.

And Britons, including the prime minister, are preparing to cheer on their man in Las Vegas, Frank Bruno.

Bookies in London have put 1/6 odds on a Mike Tyson victory over Bruno in Saturday's world heavyweight championship fight, with a Bruno victory put at a 7/2 long shot.

In the British version of oddsmaking, that means a £6 bet on Tyson to win will yield the wagered amount — £6 — plus £1 extra, for a total of £7. A £2 bet on Bruno to win will return the wagered £2 plus £7 extra, for a total of £9.

Sky Television's exclusive rights to live coverage in Britain mean that millions here will not be able to watch the fight live; only a small segment of the population has access to Sky's satellite-beamed programs.

Andrew Turner, a spokesman for Sky, said that 300,000 British homes have cable television with Sky programming. He said an additional 30,000 households are equipped with either standard or upgraded satellite dishes capable of receiving direct transmission of the fight.

In addition, Sky is sponsoring live cinema screenings around the country. Some movie houses in London are charging between £25 and £50 to watch on the big screen.

Gary Davidson, landlord at the Thomas A'Beckett pub, a favorite haunt of boxing fans in London, said: "A lot of people will be shouting in South London for Bruno to capture the world title. I'm only licensed to sell alcohol 'till 2 A.M. but after that we'll be selling coffee and hotdogs for the fight."

An aide to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that the British leader "has met Frank several times and likes him — she'll be anxiously awaiting the outcome on Sunday."

The Cuban Contrast: Teofilo Stevenson

Famed Boxer Who Rejected Wealth Wonders How He Would Have Fared

By Bill Brubaker
Washington Post Service

LAS TUNAS PROVINCE, Cuba — Teofilo Stevenson could be a wealthy man right now, a retired heavyweight boxer with a sprawling mansion on Miami Beach or a skyscraper co-op in midtown Manhattan.

But during the 1970s, when his right hand was packing a wallop, Stevenson rejected several offers from U.S. promoters to turn professional, choosing to remain faithful to amateur boxing and the Cuban revolution.

Fourth in a series

Stevenson's decision to spurn capitalist millions drew worldwide attention. "He'd Rather Be Red than Rich," read a headline in Sports Illustrated magazine.

But now, seven months after retiring as the most successful heavyweight in Olympic history, Stevenson acknowledges he did not have to accept dollars to enjoy some of the benefits of boxing stardom.

A serious man with a slow-to-reveal smile, Stevenson was sitting in the trophy room of his five-bedroom, two-story house in Delicias, the north-coast sugar-mill town where he grew up. The Cuban government built the house for him in 1974, two years after he won the first of three Olympic gold medals.

"This house was given to me because I was a sports figure, because — look at all the trophies I have," he said. The room was filled with medals, plaques, ribbons, trophies and photos of Fidel Castro.

Early in his career, Stevenson also was given a two-story house in Havana and two Soviet-made Lada sedans.

If it seems contradictory that an "amateur" athlete should receive such material rewards, so be it: Stevenson has brought much prestige to Cuba, helping it become the world's top amateur-boxing power.

Although he dominated the world amateur-boxing scene for more than a decade and is Cuba's second-most recognizable citizen, Teofilo Stevenson is something of a mystery in the United States.

But over a recent 10-day period, Stevenson, his colleagues and friends offered a glimpse into how the life of a Cuban boxing star compares with that of a U.S. professional.

"I don't need the millions of pesos that some other people need to live," Stevenson said, referring to his pro-boxing counterparts. "But, yes, I have what I need. I live all right."

Now an adviser to INDER, Cuba's national sports institute, Stevenson said he follows pro boxing, even though it was banned in Cuba after Castro took power in 1959.

"Professional boxing is very inhumane; it's more of a show than anything else," he said. "But there are things about it that are useful to me from a technical point of view. So, yes, I have videocassettes of Mike Tyson, Alexis Arguello, Roberto Duran, Sugar Ray Leonard and others."

And, yes, Stevenson said he often wonders how he would have fared against Muhammad Ali, Larry Holmes, Joe Frazier, Leon Spinks and, although they are separated by 14 years, Mike Tyson.

In some ways, Stevenson's life has paralleled that of Tyson, Ali and the others. But there are sharp contrasts.

●

Like many boxers, Stevenson made his debut out of the ring. He told the story of his first fight while sipping Ron Delicias, the dark rum produced by the nearby sugar mill.

"I was 12 years old, and I must have weighed 125 pounds. There was this teacher in school who was very respected but who used to spank everybody. One day I was playing in his classroom and he took a big ruler and spanked me. I began to cry, and I was very embarrassed because the girls in the classroom were laughing. The teacher must have weighed 180 pounds but I hit him. The teacher raised his hand but I hit him again — in his stomach — and he fell to the floor."

A faint smile, a sip of rum, and Stevenson continued: "So the teacher put me in his car and said, 'I'm going to bring you home.' I thought to myself, 'This is going to be hell at home with my mother and father.' I knew I couldn't hit them and they were going to punish me. So I got out of the car and started running. The teacher yelled, 'Catch him, catch him,' and four or five people grabbed me."

"The teacher said, 'Now I'm going to take you to the police station.' I flew through the window of the car, but somebody else grabbed me. We went to the police station and my father brought me home. When people learned of my fight, they told me: 'Hey, you should become a boxer.' And, of course, I did."

Within a year, Stevenson earned the right to study and train at the Orbein Quesada Boxing Camp, near Havana. The camp, operated by the national team coach, Alcides Sagarra, and 10 trainers, has accommodations for 52 boxers.

Stevenson was easily the youngest boxer there. But at 17, he won the national heavyweight title. And as his body developed, so did his right-handed punch — "the most powerful since Joe Frazier," a U.S. amateur boxing official would say.

At the 1972 Olympics in Munich, Stevenson knocked out three opponents, including Duane Bobick of the United States, to win Cuba's first gold medal in boxing. A promoter offered him $1 million to turn pro on the spot.

"I will not trade the Cuban people for all the dollars in the world," Stevenson was heard to say.

Two weeks later, in a speech in Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion, Castro praised Stevenson for his refusal to play ball with the pro promoters.

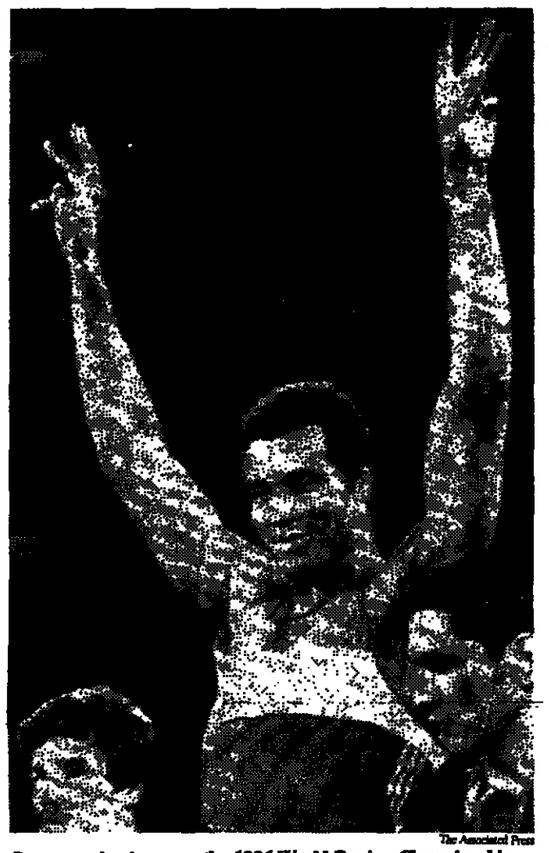
Stevenson had become a national hero — and a symbol of the Cuban revolution.

●

After winning his second gold medal, at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal, Stevenson was compared with the top pro heavyweights. The promoters went after him again.

Don King enlisted the help of military leader of Panama, General Omar Torrijos, to establish contacts with the Cubans.

"He had talks going for a while," King said of Torrijos, who died in 1981. "But it just fell apart. The main problem was that Stevenson just didn't want it to be commercialized."


Stevenson in victory at the 1986 World Boxing Championships

King's top rival, Bob Arum, used a Jamaican promoter, Lucien Chen, to propose a $1 million fight against Leon Spinks.

Arum came the closest to pulling off an Ali-Stevenson matchup when the Cubans accepted his $1 million offer for five three-round exhibitions. But the U.S. Treasury Department would not allow the series, saying it violated terms of the trade embargo against Cuba.

Meanwhile, the Cubans took good care of Stevenson. Less than two years after he returned from Munich, the 22 year old was rewarded with a house in Havana and another in Delicias.

While Mike Tyson, with his $4.1 million mansion, might not be impressed with Stevenson's house, it would be the envy of most Cubans.

Stevenson has five bedrooms, a living room, dining area, kitchen, trophy room, two large outdoor terraces and a deep backyard where mangoes, limes, bananas, guavas, avocadoes, coconuts and papayas are there for the picking.

●

In conversations with dozens of Cubans, no one seemed to begrudge Stevenson his standard of living.

"The revolutionary government built Teofilo a house because of his conviction as a Communist," said Maria Arruebarena, an official of the Cuban national assembly. "Stevenson is the model sportsman and the model revolutionary."

Certainly no one questions Stevenson's dedication to the revolution. A deputy in the national assembly from 1976 to 1986, Stevenson frequently praises Castro ("He's our maximum inspirer") and displays photos of El Maximo Lider throughout his house in Delicias (he keeps a large, framed photo of himself with Castro on the living-room couch).

But for all his dedication and acclaim Stevenson did not have a trouble-free career.

In 1980, after winning a gold medal in Moscow, he married a dance professor named Mercedes.

But sometime during the next four years, his marriage went sour — and for a while so did his boxing career. Often out of shape, Stevenson was soundly beaten on several occasions and failed to make the team that went to the 1983 Pan American Games in Caracas, Venezuela.

In 1986, Stevenson and his wife were separated. His new wife, Anabel, is a doctor from southeastern Cuba. Today, when asked about his first marriage, Stevenson laughs. "Please. I don't even remember my first wife's name."

He eventually came out of his slump, and today figures he could have won five gold medals. But Cuba joined its East bloc allies in boycotting the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics and refused to attend the 1988 Games in Seoul.

Having not fought since November 1986, Stevenson announced at a boxing tournament in Cuba last summer that he was hanging up his gloves with three Olympic gold medals, three world titles and a 312-19 record.

"I suppose I could have continued boxing," Stevenson said. "But sports has its different phases. You grow, you develop and then you become a champion. I was a champion, and now I've decided to go on to other tasks."

"I have what I need, and I feel happy inside," he added. "Yes, I think about what it would have been like to be a professional. But when I look at all the trophies I have won, and all the love the Cuban people have given me, no, I have absolutely no regrets."

By the Numbers: Tyson vs. Bruno

Tale of the Tape

The tale of the tape for Mike Tyson's undisputed heavyweight title defense against Frank Bruno, to be held Saturday, Feb. 25, in Las Vegas:

	Tyson	Bruno
Age	22	27
Weight	218	230
Height	5-11½	6-3
Reach	71	82
Chest (normal)	43	48
Chest (expanded)	45	50
Biceps	16	17
Forearm	14	14
Waist	34	34
Thigh	27	24
Calf	18	17
Neck	19¾	18
Wrist	8	9
Fist	13	14
Ankle	11	10

Tyson's Record

WON: 35, LOST: 0, KO: 31

1988
Jan 22: Larry Holmes, Atlantic City, New Jersey, KO 4 (Retained World heavyweight title)
Mar 20: Tony Tubbs, Tokyo, KO 2 (Retained World heavyweight title)
Jun 27: Michael Spinks, Atlantic City, KO 1 (Retained World heavyweight title)

1987
Mar 3: James Smith, Las Vegas, Nevada, W 12 (Won WBA Heavyweight title)
May 30: Pinklon Thomas, Las Vegas, KO 6 (Retained WBA-WBC Heavyweight title)
Aug 1: Tony Tucker, Las Vegas, W 12 (Retained WBA-WBC Heavyweight title and won IBF Heavyweight title)
Oct 16: Tyrell Biggs, Atlantic City, KO 7 (Retained World heavyweight title)

Bruno's Record

WON: 32, LOST: 2, KO: 31

1987
Mar 24: James Tillis, Wembley, KO 5
Jun 27: Chuck Gardner, Cannes, KO 1
Aug 28: Reggie Gross, Marbella, KO 8
Oct 25: Joe Bugner, London, KO 8

1986
Mar 4: Gerrie Coetzee, Wembley, KO 1
Jul 19: Tim Witherspoon, Wembley, KO by 11 (For WBA heavyweight title)

1985
Mar 26: Lucien Rodriguez, Wembley, KO 1
Oct 1: Anders Eklund, Wembley, KO 4
Dec 4: Larry Frazier, Kensington, KO 2

1984
Mar 13: Juan Figueroa, Wembley, KO 1
May 13: James Smith, Wembley, KO by 10
Sep 29: Ken Lakusta, Wembley, KO 2
Nov 6: Jeff Jordan, Kensington, KO 3
Nov 27: Phillip Brown, Wembley, W 10

WBC Rankings

Rankings by the World Boxing Council.

HEAVYWEIGHT
(175 lb — 88.4 kg — and over)
Champion: Mike Tyson (U.S.)
1. Frank Bruno (Britain)
2. Adilson Rodrigues (Brazil)
3. Carl Williams (U.S.)
4. Donovan Ruddock (Canada)
5. Michael Dokes (U.S.)
6. Evander Holyfield (U.S.)
7. James Douglas (U.S.)
8. Jose Ribalta (U.S.)
9. Orlin Norris (U.S.)
10. Renaldo Salnes (U.S.)

CRUISERWEIGHT (195 lb limit)
Champion: vacant
1. Carlos de Leon (Puerto Rico)
2. Sammy Reeson (Britian)
3. Touffik Belbouli (Mauritania)
4. Glen McCrory (Britain)

Now It's Ex-Dodger Garvey On the Spot Over Love Life

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Steve Garvey, the former first baseman for the Los Angeles Dodgers and the San Diego Padres, who is said to have political aspirations, has indicated that he may have fathered two babies out of wedlock. Garvey married last Saturday.

Two women have alleged that he impregnated them. One of the women recently gave birth to Garvey's child, according to a report on Wednesday by a San Diego television station. She declined to be interviewed on camera.

The other woman is his former fiancée, Rebecca Mendenhall, who is expecting a child.

In a television interview in San Diego, Garvey did not deny the assertions by the women and promised to assume responsibility for any offspring proven to be his.

"I'll live up to my moral obligations, which I feel strongly about because I'm a Christian," Garvey said.

He added that his new wife, Candace Thomas, had been told of the allegations and that she supported his decision to take responsibility for the children. The two were married on Saturday in Utah.

He also said that he did not think this would hamper his political aspirations, saying people would respect his decision to support any children he had fathered.

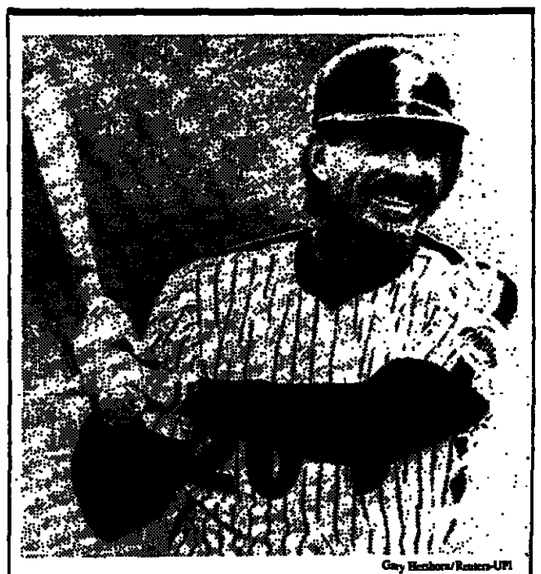
Garvey was a 10-time All-Star first baseman when he retired in January last year. He played 12 years with the Dodgers and five with the Padres.

NHL and Soviets Agree On Hockey Exhibition

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS — The National Hockey League will send the Washington Capitals and the Calgary Flames to the Soviet Union for an exhibition series in September, marking the first time NHL teams will visit that country.

In a joint announcement by NHL President John Ziegler and Alan Eagleson, executive director of the NHL Players Association, it was disclosed the Capitals and Flames each would play four games against top Soviet teams in Leningrad and Moscow. Dates and pairings of the eight games will be announced later.


Gary Hershorn/Reuters-UPI

But Will His Arm Hold Out?

Mike Schmidt, trying to return to home-run form at age 39 after shoulder surgery, has reported to training camp in Clearwater, Florida, with other Philadelphia Phillies fielders. Questions have focused on whether the veteran third baseman will be able to make the tough throw to first base after sitting out the last part of the 1988 season with a torn shoulder rotator cuff. He says this will probably be his last season. After that, a TV job beckons.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	31	23	8	70	249	228
Washington	38	24	10	70	232	212
Pittsburgh	32	29	5	69	267	250
Philadelphia	30	29	3	63	226	212
New Jersey	27	30	10	52	222	255
NY Islanders	21	37	3	45	284	256

Adams Division

x-Montreal	41	15	7	89	246	182
Buffalo	29	27	6	64	235	238
Boston	26	24	11	63	208	196
Hartford	25	30	4	54	220	215
Quebec	22	34	6	50	211	271

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	27	26	9	63	243	246
Chicago	22	31	9	53	241	265
St. Louis	21	29	10	52	203	220
Minnesota	19	28	14	52	203	228
Toronto	21	35	5	47	188	254

Smythe Division

x-Calgary	42	13	8	92	272	178
Los Angeles	32	24	5	69	309	268
Edmonton	30	27	6	66	261	243
Vancouver	25	29	7	57	282	197
Winnipeg	20	30	10	50	230	270

(x-clinched playoff berth)

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Islanders	3	2	0—5
Buffalo	2	3	2—7

Turgeon (27), Ruff (6), Maguire 2 (7), Hawley (23), Arnie 2 (15); Makela (14), Nylund (6), Wood (9), Kerr (9), LaFontaine (34). Shots on goal: New York (on Cloutier, Wakaluk) 11-9-7—27; Buffalo (on Hackett) 12-16-6—34.

Winnipeg	0	1	2—3
Montreal	2	1	3—6

Gilchrist (4), Walter (13), Keane (12), Corbeanneau (20), Thibaudeau (6), Corson (21); Ashton (23), Kyte (2), Olausson (10). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Roy) 4-14-10—28; Montreal (on Reddick) 12-11-11—34.

Philadelphia	2	0	4—6
N.Y. Rangers	2	1	1—4

Propp (25), Eklund (14), Kerr 3 (37), Poulin (11); Mullen (26), Lafreniere (6), Dahlen (21), Shaw (6). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Froese) 8-8-11—27; New York (on Hextall) 9-9-9—27.

Minnesota	1	0	4—5
Calgary	1	1	3—5

Siren (3), Babe (1), Hedge (1), Chambers (4), Barber (1); Reinick (4), Wilson (14), Lormer (34), Graham (27), Bassen (3). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Chevrier, Beaupre) 7-4-10-6—27; Chicago (on Takko) 21-15-14-1—51.

Toronto	0	3	0	1—4
Calgary	0	1	2	3—3

Osborne (14), Ihnacak (7), Gill (7), Leeman (21); Gilmour (22), M.Hunter (13), Mullen (40). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Womsley) 9-7-8-2—26; Calgary (on Reese) 14-10-11-4—39.

Washington	1	3	3—7
Los Angeles	0	1	1—2

Gartner (25), Christian 2 (27), Gustafsson 2 (18), Ridley (22), Miller (13); Duchesne (20), Kennedy (3). Shots on goal: Washington (on Healy) 8-9-16—27; Los Angeles (on Beauprè) 15-3-7—25.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	35	17	.673	—
Philadelphia	29	22	.569	5½
Boston	24	28	.462	11
Washington	20	30	.400	14
New Jersey	20	33	.377	15½
Charlotte	14	38	.269	21

Central Division

Cleveland	40	12	.769	—
Detroit	34	15	.694	4½
Milwaukee	32	17	.653	6½
Atlanta	32	20	.615	8
Chicago	31	20	.608	8½
Indiana	11	39	.220	28

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Utah	33	20	.623	—
Houston	31	20	.608	1
Dallas	27	23	.540	4½
Denver	25	25	.528	5
San Antonio	13	38	.255	19
Miami	7	44	.137	25

Pacific Division

L.A. Lakers	35	17	.673	—
Phoenix	33	18	.647	1½
Seattle	32	19	.627	2½
Golden State	29	21	.580	5
Portland	25	25	.500	9
Sacramento	14	37	.275	20½
L.A. Clippers	11	42	.208	24½

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	42	29	37	23—130
Charlotte	21	28	33	20—102

Jordan 10-14 4-5 24, Grant 9-13 2-3 20; Chapman 10-22 1-1 22, Trinucka 5-14 0-11 10. Rebounds: Chicago 46 (Grant 10), Charlotte 35 (Kempton, Bogues 6). Assists: Chicago 36 (Vincent 8), Charlotte 27 (Holton, Bogues 7).

Philadelphia	44	31	34	28—137
Miami	28	30	24	26—108

Barkley 12-15 9-12 39, Gminski 10-13 2-2 22; Sundvold 12-22 0-0 26, Edwards 12-19 0-0 24. Rebounds: Philadelphia 45 (Gminski 7), Miami 55 (Thompson, Selkaly 11). Assists: Philadelphia 28 (Cheeks 11), Miami 28 (Washington 12).

New Jersey	22	27	35	27—111
Cleveland	42	31	30	27—130

Price 8-9 6-7 22, Harper 8-17 5-7 21; Hanson 7-12 6-6 20, Hinson 6-14 2-2 14. Rebounds: New Jersey 44 (Lee 11), Cleveland 53 (Dougherty 11). Assists: New Jersey 35 (Gaines 8), Cleveland 44 (Price 10).

Portland	16	22	22	24—84
Detroit	23	24	28	30—105

Dumars 8-15 3-4 19, V.Johnson 9-16 0-0 18; Porter 6-14 6-7 19, Bowie 8-15 3-5 19, Duckworth 7-14 1-2 15, Branch 7-14 1-2 15. Rebounds: Portland 51 (Kersey 12), Detroit 45 (Rodman 15). Assists: Portland 21 (Porter 8), Detroit 24 (Thomas 12).

Golden State	37	29	19	33—118
San Antonio	33	22	24	22—101

Mullin 9-22 9-9 27, Richmond 11-22 3-4 25; Brickowski 10-19 6-11 26, G.Anderson 9-19 1-2 19. Rebounds: Golden State 56 (L.Smith 18), San Antonio 74 (G.Anderson 18). Assists: Golden State 18 (Garland 4), San Antonio 18 (G.Anderson, Brickowski, Maxwell, W.Anderson 3).

Dallas	33	29	32	25—186
Denver	33	25	26	25—169

W.Davis 9-15 2-2 20, English 7-18 5-5 19; Blackman 14-22 5-7 33, Perkins 9-20 0-0 18. Rebounds: Dallas 46 (Perkins 12), Denver 40 (Schayes 9). Assists: Dallas 20 (Blackman 6), Denver 29 (Adams 8).

L.A. Lakers	18	14	21	24—77
Utah	16	34	24	31—105

Griffith 8-15 2-3 19, Malone 7-17 4-8 18; Scott 5-20 3-3 14, Woolridge 3-8 6-8 12, Campbell 4-11 4-4 12. Rebounds: Los Angeles 49 (Green 9), Utah 67 (Eaton 15). Assists: Los Angeles 15 (Cooper 7), Utah 23 (Stockton 13).

Boston	28	22	29	19—98
Sacramento	21	18	26	34—99

McHale 12-15 3-4 25, Lewis 10-19 2-3 22; Pressley 7-11 5-5 19, Tisdale 7-18 3-5 17. Rebounds: Boston 51 (Lewis 11), Sacramento 46 (Tisdale, Pressley 9). Assists: Boston 25 (Johnson 7), Sacramento 17 (Smith 9).

Selected College Scores

EAST

Bucknell 81, Delaware 76
Canisius 67, Vermont 66
Connecticut 77, Boston College 75
Fairleigh Dickinson 77, Monmouth, N.J. 60
Fordham 58, Manhattan 41
Georgetown 76, Providence 74
Northeastern 81, Colgate 71
Towson St. 71, Hofstra 68

SOUTH

Alabama 87, LSU 72
Citadel 88, South Carolina 87
Clemson 94, Wake Forest 83
Florida 78, Mississippi St. 69
George Mason 91, William & Mary 64
Georgia Tech 73, Virginia 65
Kentucky 76, Tennessee 71
Louisville 96, S. Mississippi 83
Mississippi 88, Georgia 79
Richmond 73, James Madison 63, 2OT
Vanderbilt 77, Auburn 69

MIDWEST

Akron 91, Oral Roberts 72
Ball St. 72, Kent St. 61
Cincinnati 86, Brooklyn Col. 72
Iowa 89, Northwestern 84
Iowa St. 97, Kansas 89
Wisconsin 61, Marquette 50

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 89, Baylor 54
Oklahoma 86, Kansas St. 82
Oklahoma St. 82, Missouri 71
Texas 123, Miami, Fla. 104
Texas A&M 72, Rice 58
Texas Tech 58, Texas Christian 54

FAR WEST

San Diego St. 93, Fla. International 78

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Monaco 1, Metz Racing 0
Caen 3, Toulouse 0
Paris-St. Germain 1, Lille 1
Lens 0, Marseille 1
Nantes 0, Sochaux 0
Bordeaux 2, Nice 0
Toulon 1, Auxerre 2
Cannes 4, Strasbourg 1
Laval 0, Montpellier 1
Metz 1, St. Etienne 2

BRITISH FA CUP
Fifth Round Replay
Manchester United 1, Bournemouth 0

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING
Thailand 8, Iran 2
China 2, Bangladesh 0

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Bill Ripken, second baseman, on one-year contract. Invited Bob Horner, first baseman, to training camp as non-roster player.
CALIFORNIA—Agreed to terms with Bryan Harvey, pitcher, on one-year contract.
CHICAGO—Signed Carlton Fisk, catcher, to one-year contract.
DETROIT—Released Mark Hulsmann, pitcher.
OAKLAND—Invited Larry Herndon, designated hitter-outfielder, to spring training as non-roster player.
SEATTLE—Agreed to terms with Dave Hengel, outfielder, on one-year contract.

National League

CHICAGO—Agreed to terms with Jeff Pico, pitcher, and Dwight Smith and Dave Dascenzo, outfielders, on one-year contracts.
ST. LOUIS—Signed John Costello, pitcher, to one-year contract.
SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Will Tejada, catcher, to one-year contract.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

CHARLOTTE—Activated Brian Rowsom, forward, from injured list. Waived Rickey Green guard.
MILWAUKEE—Signed Jack Sikma, forward-center, to two-year contract extension through 1991-92 season.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

ATLANTA—Signed Bob Bratzki, offensive tackle.
HOUSTON—Named Kevin Gilbride quarterbacks coach.
KANSAS CITY—Signed Orlando Lowfay, linebacker, to three-year contract.
SEATTLE—Named Tom Flores president and general manager.
WASHINGTON—Signed Onzy Elam, linebacker.

COLLEGE

SOUTH CAROLINA—Named Sparky Woods football coach.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY— Named Gary Strickler acting athletic director.
INDIANA STATE—Said that Ron Greene, basketball coach, will retire at end of this season.
NORTHEAST CONFERENCE—Said that the University of Akron has accepted membership effective at start of 1990-91 season.
PORTLAND—Put Josh Lowery, basketball guard, on disciplinary probation.
WESTERN CAROLINA—Named Bobby Setzer athletic director.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Traded Kelly Hrudey, goaltender, to Los Angeles for Wayne McBean, defenseman. Mark Fitzpatrick, goaltender and future considerations.
N.Y. RANGERS—Re-assigned Pete Mahovlich, general manager and coach of Denver Rangers, to pro-scouting capacity; Doug Sauter, assistant general manager and assistant coach of Denver, to interim coach of Denver.
PITTSBURGH—Sent Dan Frawley and Perry Ganchar, right wings, to Muskegon, International Hockey League. Recalled Dave McLlwain, wing, from Muskegon.

Finnish Women Capture 20K Nordic Relay Title

The Associated Press

LAHTI, Finland — Finland, anchored by Marjo Matikainen, led from start to finish to win the women's 20-kilometer relay Thursday at the World Nordic Ski Championships.

The Soviet Union, winner of the last two world championship relays, finished second, 7.1 seconds behind.

Norway, which held second place until the midway point, won the bronze medal, 1 minute, 2.5 seconds behind.

The favored Finnish quartet of Pirkko Maatta, Marja-Liisa Kirvesniemi, Jaana Savolainen and Matikainen covered the four 5K legs in 54 minutes, 49.8 seconds. It was the fastest relay time ever in a major championship.

The first two legs were contested in the traditional classic-style and the last two in the new freestle technique, in which the skiers use their long and narow skis almost like ice skates.

Matikainen became the first four-time medalist in the championships. She also won a gold medal in the 15K classic-style race, a silver in the 10K free and a bronze medal in the 10K classic.

Austria led the Soviet Union and East Germany after the opening 70-meter ski jump competition in the Nordic combined team contest.

The Austrian team of Gunter Csar, Klaus Ofner and Klaus Sulzenbacher, collected 629.2 points and will start 2.11 minutes ahead of the Soviets in Friday's 15K cross-country ski race according to the Gundersen system.

Under the Gundersen system, the competitors' jumping are computed into the amount of time that they start behind the jumping winners in the cross-country portion.

The Finnish relay racers, cheered on by thousands of flag-waving fans along the course, took a 22.6-second lead after the first leg.

Racing on the Soviet team were Iulia Shamshurina, Raisa Smetanina, Tamara Tikhonova and Elena Valbe.

Inger Helene Nybraten, Anne Jahren, Nina Skeime and Marianne Dahlmo made up the Norwegian team.

Sweden was fourth followed by Czechoslovakia, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, France and Austria.

Finland's win improved its medal-leading total to six gold, three silver and three bronze medals.

OBSERVER

Some Gallows Chatter

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — After Ayatollah Khomeini offered financial and spiritual incentives for the murder of Salman Rushdie, the press fell to with a will.

The first comment I read said it was just politics. It said factions in Iran were exploiting Rushdie's novel for internal political advantage. Was this supposed to comfort Rushdie? Since almost everything in Iran is just politics, including its incessant hangings and shootings, there seemed little in it to cheer him, or, for that matter, little of anything that was new or interesting.

The next piece I read made no effort to comfort him either, but took a very stern tone toward me and everybody else in this part of the world for not being more knowledgeable and sensitive to the Islamic religion. This made me rather angry because, while I don't know terribly much about Islam, I know a good deal more about it than about any of the earth's other religions except Christianity and Greek and Roman paganism.

Anger, of course, made me temporarily forget Rushdie, just as the opportunity to scold his readers had made the author of this insulting and misinformed article forget that the issue in this case is not humanity's inevitable and enduring ignorance, but a fellow human under sentence of death without due process of law.

□

I then read several pieces stating once again and at great length what I had long known; to wit, that the Islamic faith is much given to gentleness and kindness and has made many vital contributions to civilization. Some of these pieces mentioned Rushdie disapprovingly, rather as a high-bred Christian evangelist of the 1920s might have injected his sermon with testy asides about the heathen H.L. Mencken.

It seemed curiouser and curiouser as the days passed that no one in all journalism wanted to come to grips with the agonizing plight of Rushdie.

This eerie capital sentence issued from Tehran, committing millions of God's devout worshipers to hunt down and murder a lone human being, was surely an extraordinary development in the march of progress, yet at first it occasioned almost no response that was not utterly banal.

Each of the usual suspects used Rushdie's predicament as an occasion to round up the usual arguments for the usual causes.

Scholars of Islamic civilization seized the chance to lecture on Western ignorance. Foreign-affairs diviners familiar with Iran delivered the usual explanations about radicals and moderates struggling for control of the revolution.

Defenders of the First Amendment deplored the ayatollah's assault on publishing freedoms and denounced chain bookshop corporations and the Canadian government for cowardice in stopping sales of the Rushdie novel.

This refreshed conservative commentators with new strength for the eternal struggle against liberals and leftists, or "the Western literary herd," as Patrick Buchanan called them while declaring that "the First Amendment has succeeded phony patriotism as the last refuge of the scoundrel."

To his credit, Buchanan at least acknowledged that Rushdie was in a terrible pickle and suggested a possible remedy: "Since he is so high on Danny the Red and so down on Mrs. Thatcher, maybe Sal will want to fly down to Nicaragua and seek sanctuary there."

By this time I had seen several people abuse the ayatollah on television by saying that he had condemned Rushdie without even reading "The Satanic Verses."

What if he didn't? Do we want to live in a world where we must actually read a book before pronouncing on it? Last year every other American you met expressed passionate opinions on Allan Bloom's "The Closing of the American Mind," a book so unreadable that it reminded me of Mark Twain's comment on The Book of Mormon: "chloroform in print."

□

Rushdie's plight was foretold years ago in a Ray Bradbury story about a nightmare future in which manhunts had become live television entertainment, with vivid camera work bringing the agony of the hunted right into the parlor.

It was — and is — the old-fashioned public hanging adapted for television. Instead of a hundred in the village square, there are millions of us now, but while waiting for the entertainment we still pass the time with the usual chatter.

New York Times Service

One Man's Fight for the Handicapped

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A haunting portrait of a severely handicapped little girl that appeared on billboards and in newspaper advertisements in France last year may result in a better future for her and many like her.

It prodded the French into awareness of an appalling social problem and jolted politicians into changing legislation that has condemned thousands of profoundly handicapped people to an unsuitable and often distressing life in mental hospitals.

The portrait was that of an 8-year-old brain-damaged girl called Solange; the publicity campaign was the single-handed effort of a well-known French actor called Michel Creton.

A law enacted by the National Assembly last month commits the government to providing proper homes for the profoundly handicapped. Until now, there has been virtually no special provision for them past adolescence.

At the age of 20, sometimes earlier, they are given an identity card and sent away from the special institutions in which they have spent their childhoods.

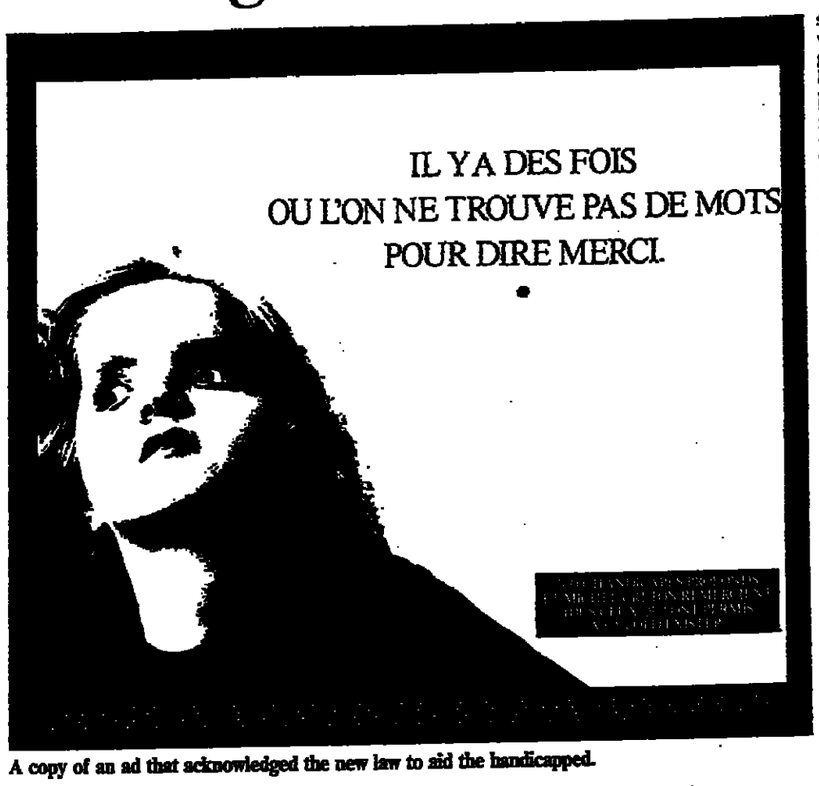
However unwilling to do so, their parents have to pick up the cross again. Often they lack means and training.

If the parents have died or disappeared, there is usually no alternative but to send the handicapped to mental asylums, the only institutions able to receive them. Often they have to coexist for what is left of their lives with violent patients.

Creton said being sent to an asylum is like a sentence of death for many young handicapped people since, although they may have only the mental age of an infant, they are apt to be extremely sensitive to their surroundings and to the presence or lack of affectionate treatment.

As a result of his campaign, Creton has received more than 100,000 letters offering moral and physical support, even land and houses to build special homes. He has also received thousands of letters from people desperate to find a place for handicapped adults in their care.

Creton estimates that at least 30,000 profoundly handicapped people in France have no adequate care structure. Four times that number live with their families.



A copy of an ad that acknowledged the new law to aid the handicapped.

He said the new law makes economic sense. It costs the Social Security system 600 francs ($100) a day to keep a handicapped child in a special home, against four times or more as much for a place for an adult in a mental asylum.

Creton has devoted himself to the welfare of handicapped people ever since a chance encounter in the street when he was still at acting school. He saw a young woman crying, and asked what was wrong. The woman said a passerby had pointed at her handicapped child and told her, "When you have a child like that, it's best to keep it hidden."

The young actor offered to help the woman and her family, which at the time seemed a "romantic gesture," Creton said, like something his hero Cyrano de Bergerac might have done. But he stayed close to the family over the years and came to understand some of the terrible emotional stresses involved in bringing up a handicapped child in an often indifferent society. The child, Laurent, became his godson. Now aged 24, he lives in a home with which Creton is closely associated, one of the exceptionally few in France to allow its charges to stay on into adulthood.

Creton once acted in a French production of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," an experience that convinced him that the French have a poor understanding of the problems of the severely handicapped. "I think that, unless we improve the assimilation of these people, we are going to become a laughingstock in Europe," he said in an interview.

He has run five times in the New York City marathon. During one race, he remembers, one man competed in a wheelchair. "Everyone was cheering him on, even the runners. That was one of the biggest emotions in my life," he said.

"Look, you have two options. From the moment children like this come into the world, you either let them die or you let them live," Creton added. "If you let them live, you have to look after them as long as they live. And if you have no structure for doing that, then you have a problem."

Creton's concern for the handicapped meshes with his stage persona in "La Liberté ou la mort," a spectacular re-creation of the French Revolution, in which he plays Philippe Fabre d'Eglantine, poet, revolutionary and ally of Danton. Robespierre had Fabre guillotined in 1794 for being a member of the moderate party.

"Fabre fought for liberty, equality and fraternity," Creton said. "Two hundred years later, I want to achieve all that — and generosity as well — for the handicapped." He pulled from his pocket a copy of the 1975 UN Declaration on the Rights of Handicapped People, and read out article 4: "The handicapped have the same civil and political rights as other human beings."

By coincidence, Fabre was arrested on Jan. 13, the same day that the law was changed.

Having got the law altered, Creton is pondering where to go next. President François Mitterrand urged him to open a home for severely handicapped adults, but he said he first wants to make sure the new law operates properly and that homes are built in every corner of France. "We have a habit of voting laws that are not put into effect," he said.

Creton said he prefers to remain a gadfly rather than forming a large organization. "I don't want to get into politics," he said. "I don't want to form an association, or have to handle lots of money. When you are completely on your own, you can sometimes be more effective."

He pays credit, however, to the many friends who helped him. Without having to spend a centime, he has been given 500 billboards, 35 television spots and 135 pages of newspaper advertising space to put his message across. The campaign hit in the midst of last year's presidential election. Addressed to the two main candidates, one typical poster said: "Jacques Chirac, François Mitterrand. What are you going to do for those who will never vote for you?"

He said he will plaster posters all over Paris in even greater numbers than before if the law is not quickly made effective. The amended law says that handicapped people must be taken into care as soon as possible and that this care must continue for as long as it is needed, without limit of age.

Creton recalled that de Gaulle had a mentally handicapped daughter. After her death, he was reported as telling his wife, "Now she is like the other children."

"I'd like it if the handicapped could be like the other children too, only a little earlier," Creton said.

PEOPLE

McFerrin and Chapman Top Grammy Winners

Bobby McFerrin dominated the 31st annual Grammy Awards, winning two song awards for "Don't Worry, Be Happy" and two vocalist awards as best male in pop and jazz. Tracy Chapman followed closely behind with three awards, for best female pop vocalist, best new artist and contemporary folk award. George Michael's "Faith" won over both of them taking album of the year honors.

□

A letter written July 4, 1776 by Caesar Rodney of Delaware, a signer of the U.S. Declaration of Independence, was sold at auction for $440,000, setting world records for the sale of any letter and for an American autograph, Christie's said. The old record was $396,000 for a Thomas Jefferson letter.

□

Sarah, the Duchess of York, and Dustin Hoffman and Tom Cruise at the London charity premiere of their hit movie "Rain Man" and told them: "You look like brothers — I'm convinced of it." Hoffman joked: "I'm Cruise, he's Hoffman." The event raised £50,000 ($87,500).

□

The two-story house in Clarinda, Iowa, where bandleader Glenn Miller was born in 1904, has been sold to his daughter, Jonnie Sogge, who will turn it into a museum, Wilda Martin, secretary of the Glenn Miller Birthplace Society, said the agreement will be signed on March 1, the 85th anniversary of Miller's birth. He died in 1944.

□

An auction of 305 lithographs and etchings by Joan Miró raised 335 million pesetas ($2.9 million) in Barcelona for the Miró Foundation. "Sonambule," dated 1974, fetched a record price for a Miró lithograph, going for 125 million pesetas to an unidentified buyer. The foundation needs the money for a major security overhaul of its museum following a break-in last April. Six Miró paintings were stolen, but later recovered.

□

An Italian tax [illegible] Franco Zeffirelli, [illegible] of tax evasion charges [illegible]. He was accused of failing to report in 1982 and 1983 nearly 2 billion lire (now about $700,000). [illegible] held the director's [illegible] a resident of Tuscany, thus [illegible] subject to Italian tax [illegible].

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INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on page 6

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